

T H E
Lady's Accomptant
A N D
BEST ACCOMPLISHER.

I N T H R E E P A R T S.

C O N T A I N I N G

I.

T H E first Four Rules in **I N T E G E R S** only, likewise **R E D U C T I O N**, with the Tables of Money, Weights, Measures, &c.

II.

A R I T H M E T I C in whole and compound Numbers, and the several Rules exemplified in a variety of useful Questions with their Answers annexed; likewise a Collection of Questions, for the greater trial of the foregoing Rules, and to which are added a few diverting ones.

III.

- 1st. An Alphabetical List of Abbreviations of Words.
- 2^d. An Index of Marks, Stops, or Pauses in Sentences, with their Use and Explanation.
- 3^d. Supercriptions, and Forms of Addrels.
- 4th. Complimentary Cards, with Copies of Letters on several Occasions.
- 5th Forms of Receipts, Notes of Hand, Bills of Parcels, In-

land and foreign Bills of Exchange.

- 6th. Moral and entertaining Sentences in Prose and Verse, on Advice, Virtue, Religion, Wisdom, Learning, Industry, Frugality, Honesty, &c. &c. proper for Youth of either Sex, either to transcribe or study, by way of Evening Task.

The whole being designed for the use of Schools, as a proper Question Book, and for the Improvement of the Fair-Sex, in good Sense and correct English.

By **C H A R L E S V Y S E,**

Teacher of the **M A T H E M A T I C S**,

Author of the **T U T O R ' S G U I D E**, and late Master of the Academy in *Portland Street, Cavendish Square*; but now Master of the Academy in *Old Round Court, in the Strand*.

L O N D O N :

Printed for **ROBINSON and ROBERTS**, No. 27,
Pater-Noster-Row. 1771.

At the A C A D E M Y,

In Portland Street, Cavendish Square,

YOUTH are genteelly boarded and carefully
educated,

By J A M E S W I L S O N,

Successor to Mr. V Y S E,

And A S S I S T A N T S:

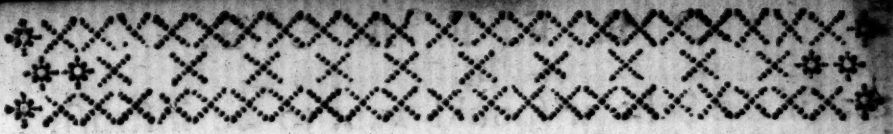


In a separate Apartment,

YOUNG LADIES are correctly Taught
ENGLISH, FRENCH, NEEDLE-WORK, WRIT-
ING, ACCOMPTS, DRAWING, DANCING,
&c.

By Mrs: W I L S O N,

And proper A S S I S T A N T S.



P R E F A C E.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Multiplicity of Books on this Subject, for the Use of Schools, there are none that I have seen that are properly adapted for the Fair-Sex; as not the one fourth Part of what they contain is of any use to them: This was my Reason for selecting the following Pages, which, though trifling, will be found to contain what is essential, and the useless left out.

I have added a few Rules in Arithmetic, more than what is common for the Fair-Sex to learn; my Reason for which was, that this Book might be as useful to Boys designed for Trade, as to the Girls; the Definitions and Rules are delivered in as familiar and concise a Manner as possible, so as to make them general, and in order to render the Rules still easier, I have given the Work at large to the first Example in each.

To enter into a long Detail of the following Pages would be both tedious and needless, as you are already acquainted with them from the Title Page; so I shall only beg leave to mention,
that

that if the Scholar should want to be instructed in Arithmetic further than what this Book contains, I would recommend a Book which I have wrote, called *THE TUTOR'S GUIDE*, which is allowed by several eminent Mathematicians and School-Masters, to be the completest Question Book for the use of Schools yet extant, and has met with such Success and Encouragement, as has far exceeded my Expectation, or even my Ambition: And I take this Opportunity of returning my sincere Thanks to all those Gentlemen, Mathematicians, School-Masters, and others, for their kind Approbation and Encouragement given to the first Edition; especially to those who have favoured me with their Remarks; and beg leave to inform them, that the second Edition is now printing, with great Additions and Improvements.

I have nothing further to add, but wish the following Pages may meet with the same Success, they being collected for the like Purpose, that is, for Ease to the Master, and Benefit to the Scholar.

6 JU 62

*Old Round Court,
Aug. 20, 1771.*

Charles Vyse.



T H E
Young Ladies Accountant,
A N D
BEST ACCOMPLISHER.

P A R T I.

N U M E R A T I O N.

NUMERATION, or NOTATION, teacheth to read or exprefs any Number when wrote down; and consequently to write down any proposed Number according to its true Value.

The T A B L E.

Hundreds of Millions.	Tens of Millions.	Millions.	Hundred of Thousands.	Tens of Thousands.	Thousands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Units.
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0
5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Numeration.

A P P L I C A T I O N.

Write down the Value of the following Numbers in Words at length, viz.

45,
107,
3090,

47401,
270016,
1001000,

1707404,
28000020,
47070906,

In Figures express

Twenty-one,
Seven Hundred and two,
Nine Thousand and sixty,
Seven Hundred and twenty Thousand,
Eighty-four Millions and seventy,
One Hundred six Millions, four Thousand and one.

NOTATION by Roman Numerical Letters.

I One	M or CI	A Thousand
V Five	IIII	Five Thousand
X Ten	CCCC	Ten Thousand
L Fifty	IIIIII	Fifty Thousand
C An Hundred	CCCCC	A Hund. Thousand
D or I	IIIIII	Five Hund. Thouf.
	CCCCC	A Million.

When a lesser Numerical Letter stands before a greater it must be taken from it, as I before V or X, and X before L or C, &c. Thus,

four, nine, forty, ninety, &c.

IV, IX, XL, XC,

When a lesser Numerical Letter stands after a greater it is to be added to it, Thus,

fix, eleven, sixty, one Hundred and ten, &c.

VI, XI, LX, CX,

A Line drawn over any Number less than a Thousand, intimates so many Thousand; as $\overline{LX}$, is 60,000; $\overline{C}$ is 100,000; and $\overline{M}$ a Million,

INTEGERS

Addition.

I N T E G E R S.

A D D I T I O N.

ADDITION teacheth to add fundry Numbers together into one Sum called the Total.

E X A M P L E S.

24767	174767	207417	207417	14
37421	41427	391273	391273	76
41246	414746	416012	416012	27
37621	271232	191651	191651	76
14174	514614	410746	410746	8

147427	147676	176742
46741	4714	2764
37476	31	72
2174	74	1416
1746	6	71
4	1714	724
4172	427	43
41	41	6
24	6	241712

1417691	1760747	1741764
1417	472	14712
724	71704	2769
476	292	171414
24	1916	271
14717	272	16
472	12617	2472
37	391	27
12174	12	41736

S U B T R A C T I O N.

SUBTRACTION teacheth to take a lesser Number from a greater and shews the Difference or Remainder.

E X A M P L E S.

From 27406742
Take 14204211

914967437
~~401524314~~

Rem.

Proof

From 427604741
Take 219612760

2170014074
1067016096

Borrowed 274604174
Paid 167417641

27469410
19076906

Ballance

lb.

Bought 47694274
Sold 39093767

7ds.
10741074107
2417094216

Rem. unfold

£. 2000
Received 1706

£. 37074
10096

£. 10000
9999

£. 46742
30907

Rem. unpaid

Received 47407
Paid 19409

270746
170678

500740
400900

Ballance due

MUL

MULTIPLICATION.

MULTIPLICATION teacheth how to increafe any one Number by another so often as there are Units in that Number by which the one is increased; and serves instead of many Additions.

T A B L E.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	-	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	-	-	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	-	-	-	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	-	-	-	-	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	-	-	-	-	-	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	72	80	88	96
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	90	99	108
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	110	120
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	132
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144

E X A M P L E S.

Multiplicand 474676 21476742
 Multiplier 2 3

Product 949352 64430226

Multiply 27469428 10769853
 By 4 5

4769452 1427427 767894
 6 7 8

B 3

Multiplication.

27496502

9

4276

13

1786

17

Mul. 47426

By 47

331982

189704

Prod. 2229022

4276

7659

327604

140076

1965624

2293228

586456

45889457904

* 147696

11

1624656

27467

14

14209

18

247675

48

276095

476

42738

65194

2076006

4007009

476020

70600

285612

333214

33607012000

135764

12

30674

15

29074

19

124607

34

316943

523

65194

42738

4007009

2076006

4706200

7400

26042000

90800

* These are performed by Multiplying by the Unit Figure in the Multiplier, adding to the Product of each Single Figure, that of the Multiplicand, which stands next on the Right Hand.

Division.

7

$$\begin{array}{r} 674704 \text{ by } 16 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ \hline 2698816 \\ \hline 10795264 \text{ Prod.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2746 \text{ by } 24. & 37476 \text{ by } 35. \\ 3768 \text{ by } 72. & 3846 \text{ by } 144. \end{array}$$

D I V I S I O N.

DIVISION teacheth us to find how often one number is contained in another, or to divide any Number or Quantity given, into any parts assigned, and serves instead of many Additions.

E X A M P L E S.

Divisor. Dividend.	2)4767496.	3)6749842
4)2769467		
Quotient 622366—3		
4	4)2762082.	5)91076967
Proof 2769467		
6)2709423.	7)710694196.	8)2769824
9)27624960.	11)36074376.	12)67429682

R E D U C T I O N.

REDUCTION teacheth to bring all great names into small by multiplying with to many of the same as make one of the greater. This is called Reduction.

Reduction.

648(272357864(

2592

1315

1296

1978

1944

3464

3240

Rem. 224

(26)3241628(

(58)26137652(

462)58989546(

735)201446427(

6425)26518441625(

74.00)4276094.27(57785⁴²⁷

370

576

518

580

518

629

592

374

370

Rem. 427

Divide 274673 by 16.

16 { 4) 274681

{ 4) 68670-1

17167-2 } 9 Rem.

420307

648

336 440

1681220

2521830

Rem. 224

272357864

Or thus:

17)690480 (40647

104

290

120

1

Rem. 1

7839)52742342174(

37468)102736731448(

74768)374694076942(

217684)8720638724(

4127385)26518448674(

6700)74968604(

147600)4746927694(

27400)9474674600(

REDUCTION.

REDUCTION teacheth to bring all great names into small, by multiplying with so many of the less as make one of the greater. This is called *Reduction Descending*.

On

Reduction.

On the contrary, all small names are brought into great, by dividing with so many of the less as make one of the greater; and is likewise termed *Reduction Ascending*.

M O N E Y.

Marked

q.	4 Farthings	} Make one	} Penny
d.	12 Pence		
s.	20 Shillings		
			Shilling
			Pound Sterling. L.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 47 l. how many Shillings and Pence?
2. How many Shillings and Pounds in 11280 d.?
3. Reduce 60 l. to Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.
4. In 57600 Farthings, how many Pence, Shillings, and Pounds?
5. Reduce 47 l. 14 s. to Farthings.
6. How many Pounds in 45792 Farthings?
7. In 104 l. 10 s. 6 d. how many Pence?
8. Reduce 25086 d. to Pounds.
9. In 342 l. 0 s. 11½ d. how many Farthings?
10. How many Pounds are there in 328367 Farthings?
11. Reduce 42 Guineas to Shillings, Pence, and Farthings?
12. In 42336 q. how many d. s. and l.?
13. Reduce 36 Moidores to Farthings.
14. How many Moidores in 46656 Farthings?

T R O Y - W E I G H T.

Marked

grs.	24 Grains	} make one	} Penny-weight
dwt.	20 Penny-weights		
oz.	12 Ounces		
			Ounce
			Pound. lb.

By this weight are weighed Jewels, Gold, Silver, Corn, Bread, and all Liquors.

E X -

EXAMPLES.

1. In 14 lb. of Silver, how many oz. dwts. & grs.?
2. How many dwts. oz. and grs. in 80640 grs.?
3. Reduce 27 lb. 10 oz. 14 dwts. 21 grs. to grains.
4. In 160677 grs. how many lb.?

A VOIRDUPOIS-WEIGHT.

Marked

drs.	16 Drams	} Make one	Ounce
oz.	16 Ounces		Pound
lb.	28 Pounds		Quarter of an Cwt.
grs.	4 Quarters or 112 lb.		Hundred
C.	20 Hundred		Ton.

By this weight are weighed all things of a coarse or droffy nature, such as Grocery, and Chandler's Wares, and all Metals except Gold and Silver.

EXAMPLES.

1. In 42 Tons, how many C. grs. and lb.?
2. How many grs. C. and Tons, in 94080 lb.?
3. In 17 Cwts. 1 qr. 6 lb. of Sugar, how many lb.?
4. How many C. in 496128 drs.?

CLOTH-MEASURE.

$2\frac{1}{4}$	} Make one	Nail	Marked
4 Nails		Quarter	Na.
3 Quarters		Ell Flemish	qr.
4 Ditto		Yard	E. Fl.
5 Ditto		Ell English	yd.
6 Ditto		Ell French	E. Eng.
			E. Fr.

EXAMPLES.

1. In 27 yds. of Cloth, how many qrs. and na.?
2. Reduce 432 nails, to yds.
3. In a piece of Holland containing 45 E. 2 qrs. 3 na. Flemish, how many nails?

4. In

Reduction.

11

4. In 551 nails, how many E. Flemish?
5. In 27 E. 4 qrs. English, how many nails?
6. Reduce 556 nails, to Ells English.

LONG-MEASURE.

Marked

<i>b. c.</i>	3 Barley-corns	} Make one	Inch.
<i>in.</i>	4 Inches		Hand.
	12 Inches		Foot.
<i>ft.</i>	3 Feet, or 36 inches		Yard.
	6 Feet		Fathom.
<i>yds.</i>	5½ yards, or 11 half-yds.		Pole, Rod, or Perch.
<i>P.</i>	40 Poles or 220 yds.		Furlong.
<i>Fur.</i>	8 Furlongs, or 1760 yds.		Mile.
<i>M.</i>	3 Miles		League, Lea.
	69½ Miles		Degree, Deg.

EXAMPLES.

1. In 45 Miles, how many Fur. and Poles?
2. How many Miles are there in 14400 Poles?
3. Reduce 276 yds. to feet, inches, and barley corns.
4. In 2988 *b. c.* how many inches, ft. and yds.
5. In 42 lea. 2 m. 4 fur. 16 p. how many poles?
6. Reduce 41136 poles to leagues.

WINE-MEASURE.

Marked

<i>pt.</i>	2 pints	make one	Quart.
<i>qt.</i>	4 Quarts	—	Gallon.
<i>gal.</i>	10 Gallons	—	Anchor of Brandy.
	18 Ditto	—	Runlet.
	31½ Ditto	—	Half an Hoghead.
	42 Ditto	—	Tierce, Tier.
	63 Ditto	—	Hoghead.
	84 Ditto	—	Puncheon.
<i>Hbd.</i>	2 Hogshheads or 126 gal.	—	Pipe or But.
<i>P.</i>	2 Pipes, or 252 gal.	—	Tun, T.

By

Reduction.

By this measure, all spirits, perry, cyder, mead, vinegar, oil, and honey, are measured.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 27 Hhds. 11 gal. of wine, how many gallons and pints?
2. How many hhds in 13696 pints?
3. In 5 tunis 46 gal. how many gal. and pints?
4. Reduce 10448 pts. to tuns.
5. In 42 tierce, 27 gal. 2 qts. how many qts?
6. How many tierce in 7166 gallons.

WINCHESTER MEASURE, commonly called ALE and BEER MEASURE.

Marked

<i>pts.</i>	2 Pints	make one	Quart.
<i>qts.</i>	4 Quarts	—	Gallon.
<i>gal.</i>	8 Gallons Ale }	—	{ Firkin.
	9 Ditto Beer }	—	{ Kilderkin.
<i>fir.</i>	2 Firkins	—	
<i>kil.</i>	2 Kilderkins, or }	—	{ Barrel.
	32 Gallons Ale, or }	—	{
	36 Ditto Beer }	—	{
<i>bar.</i>	1½ Barrel, or }	—	{ Hoghead.
	48 Gallons Ale, or }	—	{
	54 Ditto Beer }	—	{
<i>Hhd.</i>	2 Hogheads or 3 bar.	—	Butt, B.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 14 barrels of beer, how many gal. and pts?
2. How many barrels of beer, in 3872 pts?
3. Reduce 24 hhds. 24 gal. 3 qts. of Ale to qts.
4. In 4707 qts of ale, how many hhds?

DRY

DRY MEASURE.

Marked

pts.	2 Pints	make one	Quart.
qts.	4 Quarts	—	Gallon.
gal.	2 Gallons	—	Peck.
pk.	4 Pecks or 8 gal.	—	Bushel.
bu.	2 Bushels	—	Strike.
	4 Ditto	—	Coom.
	2 Coom or 8 bu.	—	Quarter.
gr.	4 Quarter	—	Chaldron, Cha.
	5 Ditto	—	Wey, W.
	2 Weys	—	Last, La.

In London 36 bushels make a Chaldron.

By this measure, all dry goods, such as corn, coals, sand, salt, &c. are measured.

E X A M P L E S.

1. In 24 bu. of corn, how many pks. gal. and qts.?
2. How many bushels of corn in 768 qts.?
3. Reduce 10 qts. 7 bu. to pints.
4. In 5568 pts. how many quarters?

T I M E.

Marked

"	60 Thirds	Make one	Second.
" or sec.	60 Seconds	—	Minute.
" or min.	60 Minutes	—	Hour.
b.	24 Hours	—	Day.
d.	7 Days	—	Week.
w.	4 Weeks, or 28 days,	—	Month.
mo.	52 Weeks, 1 day, 6 hours, or } — {		Julian year.
	13 Months, 1 day, 6 hours, or }		
	365 Days, 6 hours,		

365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 57 seconds, 39 thirds, make a Solar Year.

The Months are those set down in our almanacks. containing some 30, some 31, and February but 28 Days, according to these verses.

Thirty days hath September,
 April, June, and November;
 February twenty eight alone.
 All the rest have thirty-one.
 But when Leap-year comes the time,
 Then February has twenty-nine.

E X A M P L E S.

1. How many hours, min. and sec. are in a month?
2. How many days in 2419200 seconds?
3. In a solar year, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 min. 57 57 sec. 39'', how many thirds?
4. In 1893416259 thirds, how many days?
5. In a lunar month, or 27 d. 7 h. 43 m. 5 sec. how many seconds?
6. Reduce 2360585 seconds, to days.



T H E
Young Ladies Accountant,
A N D
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P A R T II.

A D D I T I O N.

E X A M P L E S in I N T E G E R S.

Add 474, 76046, 27264, 42, 6, 767, and 4274692 together into one sum; also, 2746, 27, 67460, 2760, 260, 6, 421, 27, and 4 into one sum; likewise 1007, 34, 6, 27670, 4267467, 60, 476, and 7, into one sum.

C O M P O U N D A D D I T I O N.

Compound Addition teacheth to add fundry sums or numbers together, having divers denominations.

M O N E Y.

P E N C E - T A B L E.

<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>
20	is	1	8	24	is 2
30	=	2	6	36	= 3
40	=	3	4	48	= 4
50	=	4	2	60	= 5
60	=	5	0	72	= 6
70	=	5	10	84	= 7
80	=	6	8	96	= 8
90	=	7	6	108	= 9
100	=	8	4	120	= 10
110	=	9	2	132	= 11
120	=	10	0	144	= 12

E X A M P L E S.

L. s. d.
 274 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
 142 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
 71 11 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
 6 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
 217 10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
 27 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

L. s. d.
 17 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
 6 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
 34 14 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
 10 17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
 6 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
 47 19 0

L. s. d.
 171 17 11
 49 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
 27 17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
 141 14 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
 37 17 17 $\frac{3}{4}$
 160 0 0

Add 27 l. 17 s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 147 l. 0 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 60 l. 17 s. 6 s.
 264 l. 10 s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 300 l. 276 l. 11 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 307 l. 7 s.
 and 13 l. 16 s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. into one sum; also, 37 l. 17 s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
 27 l. 13 l. 10 s. 768 l. 10 s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 670 l. 17 s. 16. 6 l.
 17 s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. and 370 l. 10 s. 11 d. into one sum; likewise
 10 l. 5 s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 500 l. 45 l. 15 s. 5 d. 370 l. 0 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 17 l. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 6 l. 10 s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 30 l. 0 s. 6 d. and 17 l. 0 s.
 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. into one sum.

W E I G H T S

2. WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

lb.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
17	11	17	12	147	19	21
34	10	6	7	34	12	17
67	6	11	19	117	11	0
14	0	6	21	34	6	4
37	11	19	23	7	11	21
41	8	0	37	0	6	19
30	0	17	0	112	11	23

T. C. grs. lb.	oz.	lb.	drs.
214 17 2 14	14	12	14
27 11 0 27	27	4	11
4 19 3 14	91	15	6
0 16 1 24	3	10	13
14 17 3 0	14	14	11
31 0 1 11	6	11	3
147 19 2 6	12	0	13

rd.	grs.	na.
17	3	2
41	1	0
4	2	1
17	1	2
4	3	1
14	1	2
3	2	2
71	1	3

E. Eng. grs. na.
141 2 1
21 1 2
174 2 3
17 1 2
41 2 3
17 4 1
91 3 2
4 2 3

E. Fl. grs. na.
141 1 2
27 2 3
114 1 2
71 2 0
67 0 3
214 2 1
78 1 2
310 0 0

Addition.

Lea.	m.	fur.	p.
14	2	1	27
27	1	4	34
6	2	0	21
0	2	7	39
41	1	4	11
176	0	5	27
24	2	6	16

Yds.	ft.	in.	b. c.
147	1	11	1
27	2	9	2
142	1	10	0
27	0	0	2
107	2	11	1
34	1	6	2
17	2	0	1

T.	p.	bbs.	gal.
14	1	1	41
27	1	0	27
14	0	1	26
27	1	0	41
6	1	1	57
41	0	0	46
9	1	1	49

Fir	gal.	qt.	pt.
14	11	2	1
21	41	2	1
14	17	1	1
91	6	3	0
14	17	1	1
71	16	0	1
6	0	3	1

D. Hbd.	gal.	pts.
14	41	1
27	51	2
34	17	0
11	0	3
69	41	1
6	6	2
39	49	3

A. Bar.	fir.	gal.	pts.
41	2	4	7
14	1	7	4
37	3	5	1
6	0	6	3
57	2	0	6
4	1	4	2
17	2	1	4

Cba.	bu.	p.
47	17	2
14	14	1
27	17	3
4	11	1
17	19	0
4	34	3
36	28	2

Lea.

La	w.	qrs.	bu.	p.	gal.
17	1	2	4	2	1
4	1	3	2	1	1
46	0	4	1	0	1
37	1	2	0	1	1
14	0	4	7	3	1
27	1	2	5	2	0
10	1	0	6	0	1

Mo.	w.	d.	d.
14	1	4	21
27	2	6	17
14	3	0	6
9	2	5	23
31	1	1	17
19	2	4	22
4	1	2	11

D.	h.	m.	sec.
14	21	14	12
71	14	17	14
14	19	29	51
317	4	58	46
314	12	10	4
323	6	16	10
14	11	4	16

A P P L I C A T I O N.

1. There is owing to me by the following debtors, viz: A owes 100 l. half a guinea, and a shilling; B 16 l. 17 s. and a groat; C 10 l. 10 s. 6 d.; D twenty guineas; and E 12 s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d.: What is the amount of the whole? Ans. 149 l. 13 s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d.

2. A paid B 160 l. 17 s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. and is still indebted to B 37 guineas, a crown, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.: What was the first debt? Ans. 200 l.

3. Bought a parcel of goods, whereof the first cost was 76 l. paid for packing them half a guinea, for carriage a moidore, and spent about the bargain 16 s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.: What do these goods stand me in? Ans. L. 78: 14: $5\frac{1}{2}$.

4. If the yearly rent of my house is 40 l. per annum, King's tax included, window-lights 1 l. 7 s. $10\frac{1}{4}$ d. doctor's tythes three half-crowns, lecturer's a crown, poor's rates,

- Rates, 1l. 7s. 6d. Watch and Scavenger 12s. 10d. Water a Guinea and for lighting the Lamp 32s. How much does the whole amount to per Annum? Ans. 46l. 13s. 8½d.
5. How many Days from Aug. 12, 1771, to March 1, 1772. Ans. 202 Days.
6. Paid Servant's Wages and sundry Bills, as follows, viz. to my Housekeeper twenty one Guineas, my Maid 10 Guineas, Cook 21l. and half a Guinea, the Footman fourteen Guineas, Grocer's Bill 12s. 10s. 6½d. Butchers 32l. 17s. 10d. Green Grocers 2l. 17s. 6½d. Bakers 4l. 6s. Brewer a Guinea, and my Mil-liner's Bill which was 12l. and half a Guinea. How much Money doth the whole Amount to? Ans. 131l. 19s.
7. Suppose I was born in the Year 1735, in what Year of our Lord, (if living) shall I be 64 Years of Age? Ans. Anno 1799.
8. Bought 4 Cannisters of Tea, the first weighed 4 lb. 6 oz the second 3 lb. 12 oz. 8 drs the third 12 lb. 14 oz. 12 drs. and the fourth 1 cwt. what was the weight of the four Cannisters? Ans. 133 lb. 1 oz. 4 drs.
9. A Man borrowed of his Friend a certain Sum of Money, and paid him in Part 45l. 5s. 5d. and left unpaid 99l. 14s. 6½d. what was the Sum borrowed? Ans. 144l. 19s. 11½d.
10. A. B. and C. agreed to purchase an Estate, A. laid out or paid for his Part 500l. 16s. 6d. B. paid 376l. 10s. 11½d. C. 122l. 12s. 6½d. What was the Total Sum paid? Ans. 1000l.

S U B T R A C T I O N.

EXAMPLES in INTEGERS.

From 27433740

2170104269

Take 19740919

1710749076

Rem. _____

From

Subtraction.

21

From 20760490 take 9464704. also from 304630498 take 106749949 ; likewise from 1000 take 999, and from 674000 take 7642.

COMPOUND SUBTRACTION.

Compound Subtraction teacheth to find the Difference between any two Numbers of divers Denominations.

EXAMPLES.

MONEY.

	£.	s.	d.
From	147	17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Take	76	19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

	£.	s.	d.
200	0	0	
174	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	

	£.	s.	d.
Borrowed	20	17	6
Paid	10	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

	£.	s.	d.
107	10	11	
76	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Rem. unpaid

	£.	s.	d.
Lent	274	11	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Received	100	12	5 $\frac{3}{4}$

	£.	s.	d.
317	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
176	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Balance

	£.	s.	d.
Lent	100	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Received	94	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

	£.	s.	d.
307	16	11	
176	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Rem. unp.

Borrowed

Subtraction.

	£.	s.	d.
Borrowed	476	0	0
Paid at fundry Times.	41	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	17	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	21	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	19	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	174	19	6
	21	10	0

Paid in all

Bal. due

	£.	s.	d.
Bor. at fundry Times.	147	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	221	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	270	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	100	0	0
	37	18	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
	141	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	27	17	11
	217	14	9

Borr.

Paid

Balance

	£.	s.	d.
Lent	1000	10	6
Received at fundry Times.	174	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	49	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	214	19	4
	37	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	141	17	6
	6	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	317	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$

Rec. in all

	£.	s.	d.
Paid at fundry Times.	26	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	174	16	6
	41	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	274	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	31	19	8
	100	0	0
	30	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8	12	10
	19	11	6
	3	15	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Paid

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

	lb.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Bought	14	11	14	19
Sold	10	11	17	21

Rem. unfold

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
	174	10	23
	109	10	23

From

Subtraction.

23

	<i>T.</i>	<i>E.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>drs.</i>
From	141	12	2	17	141	14	11
Take	106	17	1	21	97	15	12
Remains							

	<i>yds.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>na.</i>	<i>E. Eng.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>na.</i>	<i>E. Fl.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>na.</i>
Bought	142	2	1	160	0	0	27	2	1
Sold	106	3	2	70	4	1	19	1	3
R. by me									

	<i>lea.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>fur.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>
From	20	0	0	0	274	2	10	1	
Take	11	1	0	27	176	2	10	2	
Rem.									

	<i>tuns.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>bbds.</i>	<i>gal.</i>	<i>qts.</i>	<i>tier.</i>	<i>gal.</i>	<i>qts.</i>	<i>bbd.</i>	<i>gal.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Bought	24	1	1	41	7	46	17	2	27	11	2
Sold	17	0	1	54	7	19	29	3	19	41	3
R. unf.											

	<i>B. B.</i>	<i>fir.</i>	<i>gal.</i>	<i>pts.</i>	<i>cha.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>pkts.</i>
From	24	2	4	4	140	0	0
Take	17	2	7	6	27	27	2
Rem.							

	<i>La.</i>	<i>w.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>pkts.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>
From	24	1	4	6	1	146	17	14	47
Take	19	1	4	7	2	79	21	10	56
Rem.									

me.

	mo.	w.	d.	b.
From	17	2	4	20
Take	10.	3	6	22

 Rem.

A P P L I C A T I O N.

1. Having borrowed 100l. and paid thereof 45l. 15s. 6½d. what's yet due? Ans. 54l. 4s. 5½d.
2. What is that Sum of Money, which being added to 27l. 10s. 6¾d. will be 70l? Ans. 42l. 9s. 5¾d.
3. Borrowed 100l. and paid at one Time 30l. 10s. at another Time 45l. 10¾d. how much is yet due? Ans. 24l. 9s. 1¼d.
4. I have two Cannisters of Tea; the weight of the one full Cannister is 1 c. 2 qrs. 14 lb. of the other 3 qrs. 27 lb. 15 oz. of which I have sold 1 cwt. what is the Weight of Tea remaining, in both Cannisters? Ans. 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lb. 15 oz.
5. What Sum is that when taken from 500l. leaves 200l. 10s. 10d? Ans. 299l. 9s. 2d.
6. My Steward has received Rents for me to the Amount of 2000l. and has remitted at three different Times 160l. 17s. 6d. and at two other Periods 300 Guineas? what has he still in Hand? Ans. 1524l. 2s. 6d.
7. The Tower of London was built in the Year of our Lord 1077, how many Years is it since, this present Year being 1771? Ans. 694.
8. Jacob by constraint, was to serve Laban for his two daughters 14 Years; and when he had accomplished 11 years, 11 months, 11 weeks, 11 days, 11 hours and 11 minutes; pray how long had he to serve? Ans. 1 y. 11 m. 3 w. 2 d. 12 h. 49 m.
9. Miss Kitty told her sister Charlotte, whose Father had before left them twelve thousand twelve hundred Pounds a Piece; that their Grandmother by will had raised her Fortune to fifteen thousand Pounds, and had made her own twenty Thousand; Pray what did the old Lady leave between them? Ans. 8600l.

10. My Purse and Money in it, is worth 35l. 10s. the Money in the Purse is 30l. 16s. 6d. how much does the Money exceed the Value of the Purse? Ans. 26l. 3s.
11. Yesterday I had 20 Guineas, a Moidore and 3 half Crowns in my Purse, and paid several small Bills to the Amount of 12l. 17s. 11½d. but by Curiosity, I passed through a crowd to know what was the Matter where I lost my Purse and Money; I desire to know how much Cash I lost? Ans. 19l. 17s. 6½d.
12. Suppose I was born in the Year of our Lord 1735. what is my Age this present Year being 1771? Ans. 36 Years.
13. Deliver January 12, 1771, to Mess. Trusty and Co. Banker's 400l. on the 3d of March took out 20 Guineas; April 4, put in 72 Guineas wanting 3 half Crowns, May 17 took out 27l. 16s. 6d. and a Moidore; and on the 27th put in 200l. and a Portugal Piece, value 36s. How much remains yet in the Hands of Trusty and Company Ans. 626l. 17s.
14. My Pocket, Purse and Money, are together Worth 25l. 6s. 4½d. The Purse and Money in it is worth 21 Guineas and a half, the Pocket and Purse is worth 3l. 15s. 10½d. what Cash had I, and what was the Value of the Purse, and Pocket? Ans. Cash 21l. 10s. 6d. Purse one Guinea, Pocket 2l. 14s. 10½d.

M U L T I P L I C A T I O N.

EXAMPLES in INTEGERS.

Mul { 1476902 } by { 6 9	Mul. { 27694 } 12 10987 } 18
27476 30987 2747 37476 674985 4706042 42700 176000	97 3-4 7628 39476 247893 2009007 1760 3900

D

COM.

COMPOUND MULTIPLICATION.

Compound Multiplication teacheth to multiply (by one common Multiplier) any Sum or Number consisting of divers Denominations.

E X A M P L E S in M O N E Y.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mul.	17	14	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	217	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	6	7
By			4			2			3
Prod.	69	18	3						

- 4 Yards of Cloth, at 17s. 10d. per yd. Anf. 3l. 11s. 4d.
- 5 Yards of Cambric, at 7s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard. Anf. 1l. 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- 6 Ounces of Silver, at 12s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per oz. Anf. 3l. 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- 7 Moidores at 11. 7s. each. Anf. 9l. 9s.
- 8 Firkins of Butter at 36s. 6d. Anf. 14l. 12s.
- 9 Lottery Tickets at 12l. 12s. each. Anf. 113l. 8s.
- 10 lb. of tea, at 16s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Anf. 8l. 7s. 11d.
- 11 Marks each 13s. 4d. Anf. 7l. 6s. 8d.
- 12 dozen of Candles, at 7s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per doz. Anf. 4l. 15s. 6d.

9. 16 cwt. of Cheese, at $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{£.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 3 & 17 & 11 \end{array}$ per cwt.

$$4 \times 4 = 16.$$

15	11	8
		4

Anf. £. 62 7 8

10. 19 Ells of Dowlas at $\begin{matrix} \text{£.} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 0 & 2 & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$ per Ell,
 $6 \times 6 \times 1 = 19.$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \ 16 \ 9 \\ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ 10 \ 3 = 18 \text{ Ells.} \\ 2 \ 9\frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ans. } \text{£. } 2 \ 13 \ 0\frac{1}{2} = 19$$

11. What must be paid for 24 Ells of Holland, at 11s. 6d. per Ell. Ans. 13l. 16s.
12. If 1 yard of Ribboning cost 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. what cost 14 Yards. Ans. 2l. 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
13. 18 lb. of Nutmegs, at 7s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb. Ans. 6l. 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
14. 17 lb. of Green Tea, at 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Ans. 6l. 11s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
15. 2 Dozen of fine matted Chairs, at 18s. 6d. each, Ans. 26l. 17s.
16. 29 lb. of Bohea Tea, at 6s. 9d. per lb. A. 9l. 15s. 9d.
17. What costs 36 cwt. of Sugar, at 3l. 17s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Ans. 139l. 15s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
18. 75 Geese, at 2s. 11d. each. Ans. 10l. 18s. 9d.
19. 37 Gallons of Wine, at 9s. 7d. per Gal. Ans. 17l. 14s. 7d.
20. 108 Gallons of Rum, at 12, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Gal. Ans. 6 6l 9s. 9d.
21. 97 Sheep, at 1l. 5s. 3d each. Ans. 122l. 9s. 3d.
22. 42 lb. of Coffee, at 9s. 11d. per lb. Ans. 20l. 18s. 3d.
23. 46 Tons of Hay at 3l. 17 s. 6 d. per Ton. Ans. 178 l. 5 s.
24. 132 Pair of Gloves at 5 s. 4 d. per Pair. Ans. 35 l. 4 s.
25. 50 Ells of Diaper at 1 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Ell. Ans. 3 l. 17 s. 1 d.

26. What cost 59 Pair of Stockings, at 5 s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d per Pair. Anf. 17 l. 7 s. $10\frac{1}{4}$.
27. 100 Ells of Holland, at 8 s. 10 d. per Ell. Anf. 76 l. 10 d.
28. 91 Ounces of Pins, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cz. Anf. 16 s. $10\frac{1}{4}$ d.
29. What will 1 Cwt. of Hops come to, at $11\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Anf. 5 l. 9 s. 8 d.
30. What will one Ton of Port wine come to, at 4 s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ per Gal. ? Anf. 60 l.
31. 365 Days Salary at 17 s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. per Day ? Anf. 315 l. 3 s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d.
32. $6\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of Tea $39\frac{1}{4}$ Ounces of Silver
- | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|-----------|----|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| at 12 | 10 | per lb. | at 5 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 6 | | | 6 |
| <hr/> | | | <hr/> | |
| L. 3 | 7 | 0 = 6 lb. | L. 1 | 13 3 |
| | 6 | 5 = $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 6 |
| | 3 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$ | <hr/> | |
| <hr/> | | | L. 9 | 19 6 = 36 |
| Anf. L. 3 | 16 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ = $6\frac{3}{4}$ | | 0 16 $7\frac{1}{2}$ = 3 |
| | | | | 0 1 $4\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | <hr/> | |
| | | | Anf. 10 | 17 6 = $39\frac{1}{4}$ |
33. $27\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. of Candles, at 7 s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per doz. Anf. 10 l. 16 s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d.
34. $9\frac{3}{4}$ Gallons of Oil, at 9 s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gal. Anf. 4 l. 8 s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d.
35. $66\frac{1}{4}$ Bushels of Corn at 5 s. 6 d. per Bush. Anf. 18 l. 4 s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.
36. 100 Yds. of Superfine Cloth, at 19 s. 6 d. per yd. Anf. 98 l. 4 s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.
37. $73\frac{1}{4}$ Days works, at 2 s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day. Anf. 10 l. 16 s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

lb.	oz.	drs.	dwt.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
17	10	14	6	171	12	27
			4			2

T.	C.	qrs.	lb.	lb.	oz.	drs.	Yds.	qr.	n.
21	17	2	24	161	10	15	171	2	3
			3			5			6

Eng. E.	qr.	na.	L.	m.	fur.	p.	Yds.	ft.	in.	b.	c.
241	4	2	17	2	7	14	176	2	10	2	
		12				11					

W. bbd.	gal.	qts.	B. B.	gal.	pts.	A. bbd.	gal.	qts.
47	14	2	37	4	7	36	41	2
		9			8			7

Cha.	bu.	pkts.	D.	b.	b.	sec.
27	24	2	174	17	16	47
		4				8

Mo.	w.	d.	b.
6	2	4	21
			9

D 3.

APPLE

APPLICATION.

1. A person dying left his widow the use of 5000 l. To a charity he bequeathed 846 l. 10 s. To each of his three Nephews 1230 l. To each of his four Nieces 1050 l. To twenty poor house keepers five Guineas; and 200 Guineas to his Executors: What must he have died possessed of? Ans. 14051 l. 10 s.
2. There is in each of 28 Bags 144 l. 16 s. 8 d. How much is in the whole? Ans. 255 l. 6 s. 8 d.
3. If I spend 17 s. 6 d. per day, what is that per year? Ans. 319 l. 7 s. 6 d.
4. By God's blessing upon my industry, in ten years time, I found myself possessed of 13000 l. It appeared from my books, that the last three years I had cleared 873 l. a-year, the three preceding, but 586 l. a-year, and before that but 364 l. a-year. The Question is, What had I to begin with? Ans. 7167 l.
5. Suppose that for a quarter's rent I paid in Cash 7 l. 7 s. 6 d. and was allowed for a small repair 18 s. 9 d. and for the King's tax 8 s. 9 d. what did my tenement go at per year? Ans. 35 l.
6. Suppose I spend daily 1 l. 7 s. 10½ d. and at the year's end lay up 340 l. what is my yearly income? Ans. 848 l. 14 s. 4½ d.
7. I have 536 l. per annum, and my expences are, one day with another, 18 s. 10¾ d. I desire to know, how much I lay up at the year's end, Ans. 191 l. 3 s. 0¼.
8. A Robbery being committed on the highway, there was assessed on a certain Hundred, in the county of S. the sum of 373 l. 14 s. 8 d. of which the four parishes paid 37 l. 16 s. 4 d. each, the four hamlets 28 l. 3 s. 10 d. each, the four townships nineteen Guineas each, what was the deficiency? Ans. 29 l. 18 s.

9. Required the number of changes that may be rung on 9 bells, or the combinations that may be made from 9 letters. Ans. 362880.
10. A. has 14 cows worth 72 s. each, and B. 7 horses worth 13 l. a piece; how many pounds will make good the difference in case they interchange their drove of cattle. Ans. 4 l. 12 s.
11. A Lady's fortune consisted of a cabinet (value 200 l) and contained 16 drawers, each draw having 2 partitions, and in each Partition contained 37 l. and an angel: Pray what was her portion? Ans. 1400 l.
12. How many Sparrows at 10 for a penny will buy a Yoke of Oxen worth 10 l. Ans. 24000 Spar.
13. A Gentleman died worth 14887 l. he left 3 Relations L. 1857, 10 s. 6 d. each, three others L. 984, 16 s. 4 d. each, and made his Executor residual Legatee: How much did he in effect leave him by Will? Ans. L. 6359, 19 s. 6 d.
14. A Father possessed of L. 38559 gave each of his two Daughters L. 1700, and each of his three Sons L. 4097, what did he reserve himself the use of? Ans. L. 20438.

D I V I S I O N.

E X A M P L E S in I N T E G E R S.

Divide 214274	8	127767	} by {	27 72
307098	12	374697		
9719124	48			
272337640	648			
1204530760	7489			
41714123456	98765			
3233218699	684573			
4374708	29100			
27698000	71000			

COMPOUND DIVISION.

Compound Division teacheth to divide (by one common Divisor) either a simple or compound number, into any proposed number of equal Parts, whereof each shall be a compound Number.

EXAMPLES in MONEY.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{L. } s. \text{ d.} \\
 4 \overline{) 273 \text{ } 17 \text{ } 11} \\
 \text{Quot. } \underline{68 \text{ } 9 \text{ } 5\frac{3}{4}} \\
 9 \overline{) 170 \text{ } 14 \text{ } 10} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{L. } s. \text{ d.} \\
 6 \overline{) 719 \text{ } 11 \text{ } 6} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

1. If 5 Yds. of Silk cost L. 1, 7s. 6d. what is the value of one Yard? Ans. 5s. 6d.
2. Divide L. 3, 9s. equally among 6 Persons. Ans. 3s. 6d.
3. Suppose I spend L. 8, 0s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week, what is that per day? Ans. L. 1, 2s. $14\frac{1}{2}$ d.
4. Gave 100l. 4s. for 8 Lottery Tickets: what did I give per Ticket? Ans. 12l. 10s. 6d.
5. If I give 6l. 18s. 5d. for 11lb. of Tea, what is it at per lb. Ans. 12s. 7d.
6. If 9 Yds. of Cloth cost 5l. 14s. what will one yd. come to? Ans. 12s. 8d.
7. If in 12 Months I spend 100l. what is that per Month. Ans. 8l. 6s. 8d.
8. Divide 47l. 6s. 10d. equally amongst 14 Men.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{L. } s. \text{ d.} \\
 14 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 7 \end{array} \right\} \overline{) 47 \text{ } 6 \text{ } 10} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \underline{23 \text{ } 13 \text{ } 5} \\
 \text{Ans. } \text{L. } 3 \text{ } 7 \text{ } 7\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}
 \end{array}$$

9. If for 18lb. of Sugar I give 15s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. at what Rate did I give per lb. Anf. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
10. Suppose I give 3149l. 19s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 42 Tuns of Wine, what did I give per Tun. Anf. 74l. 19s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.
11. What is the Value of one Yard of Cambric, when 100 cost 59l. 3s. 4d. Anf. 11s. 10d.
12. Gave 9l. 2s. for 96 Yards of Indian Dimity: what is that per yd. Anf. 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
13. What will 1 yd. of Broad Cloth cost, when 17 yds. cost 21l. 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{L.} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \quad \text{L.} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ 17 \overline{) 21 \quad 2 \quad 10\frac{1}{2}} \quad (1 \quad 4 \quad 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \overline{) 82(4s.} \\ 68 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Anf. 1l. 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yd.

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \overline{) 178(10d.} \\ 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34(\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14. Gave 13l. 4s. 2d. for 47 Yards of Flowered Linen, at what Rate did I give per yd. Anf. 5s. 10d.
15. If I gave 23l. 18s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 75 oz. of Silver, what did it stand me in per oz. Anf. 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.
16. Gave 13l. 5s. for 106 Quills, what is that per hundred? Anf. 2s. 6d.

Division.

17. If in $3\frac{3}{4}$ Years, I gain 374l. what is my yearly gain?

ya.

$3\frac{3}{4}$

4

—

15

—

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£.} \\ 15 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{r} 374 \\ 74 \ 16 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

24 18 8 gain'd Quarterly.

4

Ans. £. 99 14 8 Yearly gain.

18. If by Trade I clear 164l. 17s. equally in $4\frac{1}{4}$ Years, how is my gain per Year. Ans. 39 P. 19s. $3\frac{1}{2}d. \frac{8}{17}$

19. Suppose I clear 400l. 16s. equally in $4\frac{1}{2}$ Years Time, what did I lay by in one Year? Ans. 89l. 1s. 4d.

20. A Prize of 2253l. 6s. is to be equally divided among 336 Sailors?

$$\begin{array}{r} 336 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6) 2253 \ 6 \\ 7) 375 \ 11 \ 0 \\ 8) 53 \ 13 \ 1 \end{array} \right. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ans. £. 6 14 $1\frac{1}{2}$

21. Suppose I give 267l. 18s. 6d. for a Tun of Port Wine: What is that per Gallon? Ans. 5s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$

22. Gave 6l. 14s. 10s. for 1 cwt. of Tea: at what Rate did I give per lb. An. 8s. 4s.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

lb. oz. drs. grs.
4) 17 7 17 14

z. c. grs. lb.
2) 26 17 3 27

lb. oz. drs.
3) 311 15 14

yds. qr. n.
11) 241 3 2

E E. gr. na.
12) 176 4 3

lea. m. fur. p.
5) 170 1 4 24

yds. ft. in. b.c.
6) 246 2 11 2

W. bhd. gal. qts.
7) 42 14 2

B. B. fir. gal.
8) 27 2 4

A. bhd gal. pts.
9) 142 41 6

cha. bu. pks.
6) 129 27 2

m. w. d. h. m. sec.
7 17 2 4 21 14 57

A P P L I C A T I O N.

1. A Trader cleared 1156l. equally in 17 Years: how much did he lay by a Year? Anf. 68l.
2. Another cleared 3156l. in $7\frac{1}{2}$ Years, what was his yearly Profit? Anf. 420l.
3. Suppose I hire a Servant on the 18th of October 1772, and he obtains leave to go on the 27th of March following, how many Weeks must I pay him for, and what does his Wages come to at 4s. 6d. per Week? Anf. 23 Weeks Wages 4l. 14s. 6d.
4. Divide 8s. between D. B. so that D. may have 2s. more than B. Anf. D. 5s. B. 3s.
5. Divide 20s. between D B and C in such a Manner that D may have 2s. more than B, and C 2s. less than he? Anf. C 4s. 8d. B 6s. 8d. and D 8s. 8d.
6. The Spectator's Club of fat People, though it consisted but of 15 Persons, is said (No. 9) to weigh no less than three Tons: how much at an equality is that per Man? Anf. 4 cwt.
7. A Father left among five Sons an Estate, consisting of 500l. in Cash; with five Bills each of 48l. 10s. 6d. He ordered 20l. to be bestowed on his Burial, and his Debts to be paid, 164l. Then his free Estate to be divided in this Manner, viz. the eldest Son to have the third Part, and the other four Sons to have equal

- equal Shares; what is the Share of each Son? Anf. eldest 186l. 4s. 2d. and each of the other 93l. 2s. 1d.
8. B. and C. together owe 375l. 16s. the difference of their Debts is 49l. 16s. what does each of them owe? Anf. B. 212l. 16s. C. 163l.
9. A Society in London consisting of 45 Members, joined for 45 Lottery Tickets, value 564l. 12s. 6d. and there came up Prizes to the amount of 9000l. I desire to know what each Person contributed, and what each ones Share came to? Anf. each contributed 12l. 10s. 6d. and each received 200l.
10. My Purse and Money, Quoth Sue, are worth 12s. 8d. but the Money is worth seven of the Purse: Pray what was there in it? Anf. 11s. 1d.
11. I would Plant 2072 Elms in 14 Rows, 25 Feet asunder: how long will this Grove be. Anf. 1225 Yards.
12. A Labourer after 40 Weeks working, lays up 28 Crowns, less the pay of three Weeks, and finds that he has expended 36 Crowns, more the pay of 11 Weeks: what was his weekly pay? Anf. 2 Crowns.

R E D U C T I O N.

In this and the following Rules; all great Names are brought into small, by Multiplication: on the contrary all small Names are brought into great by Division.

E X A M P L E S i n M O N E Y.

1. In 45l. how many Shillings, Pence and Farthings? Anf. 43200 qrs
2. How many Pounds are there in 12749 Farthings? Anf. 13l. 5s. 7½d.
3. Reduce 12l. 10s. 6d. to Pence. Anf. 3006d.
4. In 42064 Half-pence, how many Pounds? Anf. 87l. 12s. 8d.
5. How many Farthings, in 10l. 7s. 10½d. Anf. 9979 qrs.

6. Reduce 472l. 17s. 8s. to Groats? Ans. 28373 groats.
7. How many Half Pence, in 30l. 17s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Ans. 14809d.
8. In 4620 Six Pences, how many Pence, Shillings and Pounds? Ans. 115l. 10s.
9. In 48470 Half Pence, how many Crowns, Shillings and Groats, and of each an equal Number? Ans. 318 of ea. and 5s. 7d. over.
10. How many Pence and Half Crowns are there in 4320 Farthings. Ans. 36 Half Crowns.
11. How many Shillings, Groats and Farthings are there in 45 Guineas? Ans. 45360.
12. In 21168 Farthings, how many Pence, Shillings and Guineas? Ans. 21 Guineas.
13. How many Crowns and Half Crowns, are there in 3600 Farthings? Ans. 15 Crowns 30 Half Crowns.
14. In 270 Moidores, how many Shillings, Crowns and Pounds? Ans. 364l. 10s.
15. How many Half Pence and Groats are there in 27l. 12s. $8\frac{1}{2}$? Ans. 13265 Half Pence.
16. In 45 Half Crowns, as many Crowns, Shillings and Six Pences, how many Pounds? Ans. 20l. 10s.
17. How many Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, Six Pences and Groats, are there in 39l. 4s. so to have of each alike Number? Ans. 84 of each.
18. How many half Crowns are there in 4158 Nobles each 6s. 8d. Ans. 11088.
19. In 2476 Marks, each 13s. 4d. how many Crowns and Half Guineas? Ans. 7840 c. 3s. 4d. and 3733 half c. 10s. 4d.
20. In 476l. 17s. 6d. how many Quarter Guineas? Ans. 1658 and 4s. over.
21. How many Pounds, Marks and Shillings, are there in 642 Pieces of 36s. each? Ans. 2312s. 1175l. 12 m. 1723l. 5s. 4d.
22. How many Dollars of 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, are there in 2740 Angels of 10s. each. Ans. 6262 dol. and 3s. 9d. over.
23. In 470l. how many Crowns, Pence, Shillings and Groats? Ans. 28200 Groats.
24. How many Shillings, Crowns, Pence, Half Crowns, and Three Pences, are there in 400 Guineas? Ans. 13200 Three pence's.
25. I have 1000l. Bank Note, and am desirous, to know how many Guineas, half Guineas and Moidores will

make up that Sum, so that I may have of each Sort an equal Number? Anf. 341 of each, and 2l. 11s. 6d. over.

26. In the Difference between 14 Sums of Money each 212l. 14s. 6d. and 10 others each 24l. 19s. how many Shillings, Pence and Farthings? Anf. 261907 qrs.

27. In the subsequent Sums of Money, I demand how many Shillings, Pence and Farthings?

	£.	s.	d.	
No. 1.	2187	4	9	
2.	9001	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Anf. 17262025 Farthings.
3.	6792	13	1	

28. In 147961 Farthings, 49614 Pence, 47921 Shillings, and 147l. how many Pounds, Sterling, and how many Half Pence? Anf. 29031 18s. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1393872 Half-pence.

29. In 246 Nobles, 174 Marks, and 340 Jacobus's, each 25s. how much above 500l. and how much short of 1000 Guineas? Anf. Excess 123l. less 327l.

30. In 427 Ducatoons each 6s. 4d. how many Pounds Sterling? Anf. 135l. 4s. 4d.

31. In 18cl. Sterling, how many French Crowns each 4s. 6d. Anf. 800 Crowns.

32. How much Sterling must be paid in London to receive in Paris 758 Crowns, each 4s. 8d. Anf. 176l. 17s. 4d.

33. How much Sterling Money may a Person receive in London, if he pays in Genoa 978 Dollars at 4s. 5d. each. Anf. 215l. 19s. 6d.

34. How many Milreas, each 6s. 5d. is equal in Value 882l. 12s. 3d. Sterling. Anf. 2751 Milreas.

35. There are 45 Purfes and in each Purse there are 10 Guineas, half ditto, 3 Moidores, 2 Crown Pieces, one half ditto, and two Shillings, how much Sterling is the Sum? Anf. 711l.

36. A Merchant has a certain Quantity of French Crowns at 4s. 6d. each; which he Charges with a Cashier for 110l. 5s. I demand the Number of Crowns? Anf. 490 Crowns.

WEIGHTS

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

1. In 42 lb. 11 oz. 14 dwts. 21 grs. of Silver, how many Grains? *Ans.* 247557 grs.
2. How many lb. are contained in 476932 grs. of Gold? *Ans.* 82 lb. 9 oz. 12 dwts. 12 grs. over.
3. In 49 lb. 11 oz. of Silver, how many Spoons, each 4 oz. 10 dwts. *Ans.* 133 and 10 dwts. over.
4. In 12 Ingots of Silver each 49 Ounces, how many Plates, each $23\frac{1}{2}$ oz. *Ans.* 25 and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. over.
5. How many Tea Spoons of 10 dwts. each may be made of 749742 Grains? *Ans.* 3123 and 9 dwts. 6 grs. over.
6. In 2 dozen of Salvers each 36 Ounces, how many Grains? *Ans.* 414720 grs.
7. How many Pint Mugs, each 27 oz. 14 dwts. 19 grs. may be made out of 20 lb. 9 oz. 13 dwts. 3 grs. *Ans.* 9.
8. A Goldsmith having 6 Ingots of Silver each weighing 42 Ounces, was minded to make them into Spoons of 3 oz. each, Cups of $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salts 2 oz. 12 dwts. and Snuff Boxes of 3 oz. 16 dwts. and would have of each Sort a like Number: how many will he have? *Ans.* 15 of each and 13 oz. 10 dwts. over.
9. In 42 Tons, how many Hund els, Quarters, Pounds, Ounces and Drams? *Ans.* 24084480 drs.
10. How many Ounces, Pounds, Quarters and Hundreds are there in 47426962 Drams? *Ans.* 16546 c. 13 lb. 9 oz. 2 drs.
11. In 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lb. how many Ounces and Drams? *Ans.* 467200 drs.
12. How many Pounds, Quarters and Hundred wt. are there in 4 Fother of Lead, each $19\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. *Ans.* 78 cwt.
13. In 242 lb. of Cinnamon, how many Parcels, each 12 oz. *Ans.* 20 Parcels and 2 lb. over.
14. In 460 Parcels of Sugar each 24 lb. how many hund. Weight. *Ans.* 98 c. 2 qrs. 8 lb.
15. In 12 hhds. of Tobacco each weighing 4 cwt. 3 qrs. how many Pounds? *Ans.* 6384 lb.
16. In 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lb. of Tea, how many Parcels of 12 lb. each? *Ans.* 136.

17. In 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lb. of Tea, how many sets of fundry Cannisters holding as follows, viz 5 lb. 3 lb. 2½ lb. 12 oz. and 4 oz. desiring of each Sort an equal Number? Anf. 128 of each.
18. In 217 cwt. 1 qrs. 21 lb. of Barbadoes Sugar, how many Parcels of 14 lb 14 oz. Anf. 1637 Parcel and 42 oz. over.
19. In 13 Bags of Hops each weighing 2 cwt. 88 lb. how many Parcels each 12 lb. 12 oz. Anf. 75 and 5 lb. 12 oz. over.
20. In 42 yds. 3 qrs. 2 na. of Cloth, how many Nails? Anf. 686 Nails.
21. How many Ells Flemish are contained in 49263 Nails? Anf. 4105 e. 3 na.
22. In 7420 Ells English, how many Ells Flemish? Anf. 12366 e. 3 qrs.
23. In 4242 French Ells, how many Yards? Anf. 6363 y.
24. In 426 yds. 347 Ells English, how many Ells French? Anf. 687 e. 4 qrs.
25. I have 12 Pieces of Cloth, each containing 24 Yards. ¾, how many Pair of Sheets may be made with the said Cloth, allowing to each Pair 10 Ells English? Anf. 23 p. and 9 yds. 2 qrs. over.
26. A Colonel has a Company complete, consisting of 100 Men, which are to have 2 Shirts each, I would know what Quantity of Cloth must be bought, allowing for each 3½ yds. Anf. 700 yds.
26. How many Yards of Cloth, will Cloath 45 Charity Boys, allowing for each Boy 3 yds. 2 qrs. Anf. 157 yds. 2 n.
27. In 17 Bales of Holland supposing there are 4 Packs in each, these 4 Parcels containing each 12 Pieces, each 24 Ells Flemish, how many Yards? Anf. 58752 yds.
28. In a Suit of Sails belonging to a Man of War, there are 12 Sails, each Sail containing 5 Breadths of Canvas, each being 4½ yds. long, and there being 100 of these Vessels belonging to the Crown: each Ship has its Compliment of rigging lying ready in one or other of the Storehouses: I demand what Quantity of Canvas was bought by the Public for this Service? Anf. 27000 yds.

29. In 24 Leagues, 2 Miles, 4 Fur: 27 P. how many Poles? Anf. 23867 Poles.
30. How many Inches, Feet, Yards, Furlongs and Miles are there in 472538880 Barley Corns? Anf. 2486 M.
31. How many Leagues are contained in 37469800 Feet? Anf. 2365 lea. 1 m. 17 p. 3 yds. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
32. In how many steps of 2 Feet 10 Inches, can I go from London to Highgate being $5\frac{1}{2}$ Miles? Anf. $10249\frac{1}{4}$.
33. In the Distance between London and Edinburg suppose 360 Miles, how often will the fore and hind Wheels of a Chariot be made to turn, supposing the Circumference of the first to be 3 yds. 7 in. and the other 6 yds. 2 in. Anf. $19834\frac{1}{4}\frac{40}{115}$ and $104631\frac{42}{218}$.
34. In 174 yds. 2 ft. 11 in. 2 b. c. how many Barley Corns? Anf. 18899.
35. In sailing directly round the Globe of Earth, being 360 Degrees, each $69\frac{1}{2}$ Miles; how often must a Ship that is 84 ft. 9 in. long, precisely sail her own length? Anf. $1555653\frac{90}{1017}$ Times.
36. In 46 hhds 27 gal. of Wine, how many Gallons and Pints? Anf. 23400 pts.
37. How many Tons of Wine are there in 476842 Pints? Anf. 236 tons, 2 hds. 7 gal.
38. How many hhds. of Wine are contained in 42 Tierces? Anf. 28.
39. In 36477 Gallons of Canary, how many Hogsheads, Tierce and Puncheons of each alike Number? Anf. 193.
40. Bought 11 Pipes of Madeira Wine, each holding 126 Gallons, and would put it into Tierce, Rundlets, Puncheons and Hogsheads, and fill of each Sort alike Number: Pray how many will there be? Anf. 7 of each and 1 hhd. over.
41. In 3 hhds. of Red Port, how many Dozen of Quart and Pint Bottles can I fill, so to have of each alike Number? Anf. 42 doz.
42. In 41 hhds. 42 gal. 7 pts. of Beer, how many Pints? Anf. 18055 pts.
43. How many Hogsheads of Ale in 47692 Pints? Anf. 124 hhds. 9 gal. 4 qts.
44. In 74 hhd. of Ale how many Barrels? Anf. 111 Bar.

45. How many hhds. of Bur. are contained in 147 Barrels? Anf. 98.
46. In 27 hhds. of Beer, how many Firkins Ale Measure? Anf. 156 Fir.
47. In 100 Quarters of Corn, how many Bushels, Pecks, Gallons and Quarts? Anf. 25600 qts.
48. How many Chaldron of Coals, are contained in 16780 Bushels? Anf. 466 cha. 4 bu.
49. In 67423 Quarts of Wheat, how many Quarters? Anf. 263 qrs. 2 bu. 7 pks. 3 qts.
50. How many Sacks and Bushels, are there in 12 Chaldron of Coals? Anf. 144 Sacks, 432 Bu.
51. How many Months are there in 71904 Hours? Anf. 107 Months.
52. How many Days is it since the Birth of our Saviour, to Christmas 1778, allowing Julian Years? Anf. 646658 d. 16 h.
53. How many Days, Hours, Minutes and Seconds, are there from the 4th of Nov. 1771, to the 24th of July, 1772? Anf. 22723200 Sec.
54. Suppose London was built 1108 Years before our Saviour's Birth, how many Hours is it since, to Christ. 1773 (allowing Julian Years) Anf. 31554846 h.
55. In a Lunar or Periodical Month, or 27 Days, 7 Hours, 43 Minutes, 5 Seconds; How many Thirds? Likewise in a Lunar Synodical Month, or 29 d. 12 h. 44 min. 3 sec. and 11 th. How many Thirds? Anf. 141635100, and 15308659 Thirds.
56. Suppose I was born May 30, 1735, how many Min. and Beats the Clock (having a Royal Pendulum vibrating Seconds true) are past, the Question being proposed this 18th of August 1770? allowing for the Intercalary Days: and not forgetting the 11 Days thrown out of the Calendar by the alteration of Stile? Anf. 1207043200 Beats.

The RULE of THREE DIRECT.

Teacheth by three Numbers given, to find a fourth in such Proportion to the Third as the Second is to the First.

R U L E.

1. State or Place the Numbers in such Order, that the first and third Terms be of the same kind, and the second the same as the Number required.
2. If the first and third Terms consist of divers Denominations reduce them into one; and the second into the lowest Name mentioned.
3. Multiply the second and third Terms together, and divide their Product by the first Term: the Quotient will be the Answer in the same Name you let your second Term in.

E X A M P L E S.

1. If for 17 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb. I give 59l. what must be given for 29 cwt. of the same?

The Rule of Three direct

c. gr. lb.
If 17 2 14.

£.
59

c.
29

4

142

70

58

28

319

1974 lb.

3248 lb.

59

39232

16240

1974) 191632 (97 £

17706

13972

13818

154 £.

20

1974) 3080 (14

1974

Rem. 1106s.

12

1974) 13272 (6d.

11844

Rem. 1428d.

4

1974) 5712 (2 grs.

3948

Rem. 1764

Ans. 97 £. 1s. 6½d. 1764

2. If 3 Ounces of Silver cost 17s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. what must I give for 122 Ounces? Ans. 35l. 16s. 9d.
3. If I give 2l. 5s. 6d. for 7 Ells of Holland, what will 135 Ells stand me in? Ans. 43l. 17s. 6d.
4. Bought 60 Dozen of Knives and Forks for 75l. and would gain by the Sale 10l. 10s. Pray what must they be sold per Dozen? Ans. 1l. 8s. 6d.
5. If in 3 Days, I spend 17s. 9d. how long will 475l. last me? Ans. 4 y. 5 m. 5 d.
6. If I give 13s. 6d. per yard for Cloth and sell it again for 18s. what do I gain per Cent? Ans. 33l. 6s. 8d.
7. What's the Price of a Box of Candles that weighs 1 cwt. 17 lb. at 7s. per Dozen? Ans. 3l. 15s. 3d.
8. At $19\frac{1}{4}$ d. per Yard, what's the Value of 480 Ells Flemish? Ans. 29l. 12s. 6d.
9. A Tankard cost me 14l. 15s. what did it weigh at 7s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Ounce? Ans. 40 oz. 18 dwts. $11\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{7}\frac{1}{3}$ gr.
10. Suppose my Salary is 72 Guineas per Annum, what will be due from Michaelmas Day 1771, to the 18th of March following? Ans. 35l. 8s. 4d.
11. Bought 30 Pieces of Norwich Stuffs for which I gave 131 Guineas; how many Ells English did each Piece contain, when one Ell Flemish cost me 2s. 7d. Ans. $21\frac{1}{4}$ Ells and $4\frac{1}{4}$ qrs. $\frac{2}{3}$ over.
12. If $576\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Sugar cost 11l. 10s. 3d. what does it stand me in per lb. Ans. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. $11\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{4}$.
13. If a Grain of Gold is worth $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. what will be the Value of 4 lb. 7 oz. 19 dwts. 14 grs. Ans. 363l. 17s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.
14. If 8 lb. of Pepper cost 14s. 8d. what will 7 c. 3 qrs. 14 lb. cost? Ans. 80l. 17s.
15. How many Wedges of Gold, each weighing 3 lb. 7 oz. 14 dwts. can I have for 1070l. 19s. if for one Ounce I give 3l. 10s. Ans. 7 Wedges.
16. If a Yard cost $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. I demand the Price of 187 Ells Flemish. Ans. 5l. 2s. $3d\frac{1}{4}$
17. Bought 59 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lb. of Sugar, at 2l. 17s. 4d. per cwt. what comes it to? Ans. 171l. 3s. $7\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ d.
18. If a Yard cost $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. I demand how many Ells Flemish will come for 5l. 2s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.? Ans. 187 Ells 1 qr. $\frac{1}{3}$.

19. Suppose I have an Estate of 536l. per Annum, and my daily Expences are 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. what do I lay up at the Year's End? Ans. 191l. 3s. 4d.
20. A Gentleman expendeth daily, 1l. 7s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and at the Year's End layeth by 340l. how much is his yearly Income? Ans. 848l. 14s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
21. If a Tun of Port Wine Cost 56l. 14s. what does it lie me in per Gallon? Ans. 4s. 6d.
22. If 6 Hhds. of Tobacco, each 7 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lb. cost 372l. 7s. 6d. how do I pay per oz. Ans. 1d.
23. At 4s. 8d. for 16 lb. 10 oz. of Cheefe, what is that per Hundred? Ans. 1l. 11s. 5d.
24. How much Interest becomes due from 87 Lottery Tickets of 10l. each in 784 Days at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Day each Ticket? Ans. 142l. 2s.
25. What Sum of Money will raise his Majesty 200000l. by a Tax of 2s. 6d. per l. Ans. 1600000l.
26. Bought 500 Yards of Chince, at 7s. 2d. per Ell French, and sold the whole again for 130l. I demand what I gained or lost? Ans. Lost 10l. 11s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
27. If 172l. 18s. 4d. be paid by the Insurer of a Ship at 3l. 3s. per cent. how much is insured upon her? Ans. 5489l. 8s. 4d.
28. If the Runlet of White Port cost 4l. 10s. what is the Pint worth? Ans. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
29. If my Salary is 88l. 4s. 2d. per Annum, what is it per Day? Ans. 4s. 10d.
30. A Merchant hath owing to him 376l. 10s. 6d. but being obliged for to compound with his Debtor, he agrees to take 12s. 6d. per l. how much must he receive, and what is his loss? Ans. received 235l. 6s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; lost 141. 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
31. How many Pounds of Coffee, at 5s. 2d. per lb. may be had for 136 Gros of Corks, at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Gros? Ans. 44 lb.
32. Bought a certain Quantity of Holland, for which I gave 44l. 6s. 8d. how many Pieces were there, each 28 Ells Flemish, supposing I gave at the rate of 3s. 2d. per Ell? Ans. 10 Pieces.

34. At 10s. per cent. a Broker's Bill amounts to 22l. 18s. 4d. I demand what Money I have dealt for through his Means. *Ans* 4583l. 6s 8d.
35. A Soldier's weekly Pay, which is 3s. 5d. forborn 3 Years, 9 Months and 10 Days; what is then due? *Ans* 33l. 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
36. A draper bought 12 Pieces of Holland, each Piece containing 23 Ells English, and gave after the rate of 2s. 4d. per Ell Flemish; what did the whole come to? *Ans* 76l. 13s. 4d.
37. Suppose I gave 5l. 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 5 lb. superfine Tea, what Weight can I have for 73l. 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d? *Ans* 2 qr. 17 lb.
38. How many Packs of Cloth, each Pack containing 3 Parcels, each Parcel 6 Pieces, and each Piece 40 Yards, may I have for 1680l. if for 6 yds. I give 3l. 10s. *Ans* 4 Packs.
39. Two Merchants, B and C, Barter or Exchange with one another, in Traffick; B. has Sugar which he sells at 4l. per cwt. for ready Money, but in Barter he will have 4l. 13s. 4d. C. has Wine at 13l. per hhd. the Question is how much B. ought to advance of Wine in Barter to equal the advance of B's Sugar? *Ans* 2l. 3s. 4d. per hhd.
40. If the Tax upon 763l. 15s. be 133l. 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at what Rate is that per £? *Ans* 3s. 6d.
41. If 6l. 11s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. be paid for the Carriage of 17 c 3 qr. 11 lb; what was paid for 1 lb? *Ans* $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
42. If 100l. in 12 Months gain 4l. 10s. what will 74l. 10s. gain in the same Time? *Ans* 3l. 7s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{2}{5}$
43. If 19 Yards of yard-wide Stuff exactly Line 14 yds. of Silk of another Breadth: How many Yards of the latter will Line 184 Pieces of the former, each containing 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds? *Ans* 3864 yds.
44. A Factor bought 72 Pieces of Holland, which cost him 537l. 12s. at 5s. 4d. per Ell Flemish; I demand how many Yards there were in all, and how many Ells English in each Piece? *Ans* 1512 yds. and 16 E. and 1 yd. in a Piece.

45. How many Frails of Raisins, each weighing 3 qrs. $19\frac{1}{4}$ lb. can I have for 34l. 16s. $11\frac{1}{4}$ d, if for $24\frac{1}{2}$ lb. I give 9s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Ans.* 18 Frails.
46. How many Ells English can I have for 30l. 10d. if for $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. I give 8s. 9d. *Ans.* 206 Ells.
47. A Grocer bought 3 c. 1 qr. 14 lb. Weight of Cloves, at the Rate of 2s. 4d. per lb. and sold them for 52l. 14s. Whether did he gain or lose by the Bargain, and how much? *Ans.* gained 8l. 12s.
A Linen Draper bought 514 Yards of Holland for 194l. 16s. but not proving to Expectation he is willing to lose 24l. 10s. by it, what then must an Ell Eng. be sold for? *Ans.* 8s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. $\frac{1208}{2036}$
49. A certain Quantity of Sugar cost me 72l. 10s. after the Rate of 2l. 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d per c. I demand how much that Quantity was? *Ans.* 34 c. 1 qr. 14 lb.
50. If my Salary will allow me to spend 20l. 17s. a Month, Pay House Rent 40l. per Year, and charitable Offices 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Week: What is my yearly Income? *Ans.* 353l. 11s. 10d.
51. If for one Gallon of Wine I give 5s. 6d. how many hhd. can I buy for 619l. 19s. 9d. at the same Rate? *Ans.* 35 hhd. $49\frac{1}{2}$ gal.
52. When the Exchange between London and Antwerp be 31s. 6d. per £. Sterling, what may be drawn for in London for 183l. 19s. 4d. delivered at Antwerp? *Ans.* 116l. 16s. $1\frac{1}{3}$ d.
53. How much Flemish at Antwerp will be paid for 116l. 16s. $1\frac{1}{3}$ d. delivered in London Exchange at 31s. 6d. per Pound? *Ans.* 183l. 19s. 4d.
54. If a Sound passes 981 Feet in a Second of Time, how long after the Firing of a Cannon at Sea may the same be heard on Land, allowing the Distance to be 3 m. 6 fur. 10 ft. *Ans.* 20" 54' $\frac{602}{511}$
55. If at 5s. per Ell I gain 8l. per Cent. by my Cloth, what shall I gain per Cent. if I sell the Ell at 6s. 3d. *Ans.* 35l.
56. If Tobacco which cost 13d. per lb. be sold for 18d. per lb. what is gained per Cent. *Ans.* 38l. 9s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.

7. A Merchant sent over to France 56 Tons of Lead, at 4l. 10s. 6d per Ton; what Quantity of Wine at 30l. per Pipe may he expect in return? Ans. 8 p. $25\frac{5}{16}$ gal.
58. Bought 3 Pipes of Wine for 100 Guineas, one of which leaked or run out 23 Gallons, the remainder I sold at the Rate of three half Crowns per Gallon; what was my gain or loss? Ans. Gained 28l. 2s. 6d.

The RULE of THREE INVERSE.

Teacheth by three Numbers given, to find a fourth in such Proportion to the Third as the Second is to the First.

R U L E:

1. State your Question and proceed as directed in Rule 1 of direct Proportion.
 2. Multiply your first and second Terms together, and divide their Product by the third Term, the Quotient will be the Answer.
1. How many Yards of Paper 22 Inches wide, will hang a Room that measures 100 Feet round and $7\frac{1}{2}$ Feet high?

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{If} & \begin{array}{c} \text{ft.} \\ 100 \\ 12 \\ \hline 1200 \end{array} & : \begin{array}{c} \text{ft.} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ \hline 15 \\ 1200 \end{array} : : \begin{array}{c} \text{in.} \\ 22 \end{array} \\
 & & \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 11 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 18000 \\ 9000 \end{array} \right. \\
 & & \begin{array}{r} 6) 818\frac{1}{11} \text{ half feet.} \\ \hline \text{Ans. } 136 \text{ y. } 1 \text{ ft. } \frac{1}{11} \end{array} \\
 & & \text{F}
 \end{array}$$

2. How many yds. of Stuff 3 qrs. wide, will hang a Room which requires 210 yds. of 5 qrs. wide? Ans. 350 yds.
3. If 46 Men in 32 Days finish a Piece of Work, in what time would 55 Men accomplish the same? Ans. 26 days, 9 h. 9 min.
4. If I lend my Friend 136l. for 3 Months, how long must I keep 42l. of his, to requite myself? Ans. 9 mo. 2 w. 6 d.
5. Of what principal Sum did 20l. Interest arise in a Year, at 5 per Cent? Ans. 400l.
6. In what time will 500l. gain 40l. interest, when 86l. does it in 4 Years, 8 Months (allowing 30 Days to the Month.) Ans. 9 m. 18 d. $\frac{4}{5}$.
7. If a Person perform a Journey of 280 Miles in 4 Days, of 16 Hours long, in how many Days will he perform the same when the Day is only 12 Hours long? Ans. 5 d. 5 h. 20 m.
8. When a Penny Loaf weighs 7 oz. 14 dwts. Troy, the Bushel of Wheat is sold for 5s. what wt. ought it to weigh, when the Bushel is only 3s 6d. Ans. 11 oz.
9. Suppose a Garrison of 2500 Men, had Provisions sufficient for 5 Months, but hearing of no relief till the 8 Months, how many must depart that the said Provisions may last that Time? Ans. 1000 Men.
10. How much Cloth, that is 3 qrs. wide will line a Cloak, that contains 3 yds. of 5 qrs. wide? Ans. 5 yds.
11. If 2l. will pay for the Carriage of an cwt. 300 Miles, how far may a Ton weight be carried for the same Money? Ans. 15 Miles.
12. If a Field will feed eighteen Horses for 7 Weeks: how long will it feed 42 Horses at the same Rate of feeding? Ans. 3 Weeks.

The DOUBLE RULE of THREE.

TEACHETH by five Numbers given, to find a sixth, in such Proportion to the fourth and fifth, as the third is to the first, or to the fourth and fifth, as the first bears to the second and third, or as the second bears to the first and third?

R U L E.

1. Let that Number which is the principal Cause of gain, loss or action, &c. be the first Term; that Number which denotes the Space of Time, or Distance of Place, &c. be put the second Term; and that Number which is the Gain, Loss or Action, &c. the third Term, then Place the other two Terms which move the Question, underneath those of the same Name.
2. If the Blank or Term sought, fall under the third Term, multiply the two first Terms together, for a Divisor, and the three last for a Dividend.
3. If the blank fall under the first or second Terms, multiply the Third and fourth together for a Divisor, and the other three for a Dividend, the Quotient arising from them will be the Answer or the sixth Term.

Proof. By two Statings in the single Rule of Three.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What will 175*l.* gain in 9 Months at 4 per Cent. per Annum?

<i>£.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>£.</i>	
100	12	4	175
175	9	0	9
	100		1575
	12		4
	12,00		163,00
			Ans. <i>£.</i> 5 5 0

The Double Rule of Three.

Or thus, If 100 : 4 : : 175

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{---} \qquad \qquad \text{---} \\
 1,00 \qquad \qquad 1,00 \\
 \text{---} \qquad \qquad \text{---} \\
 \text{If } 12 \text{ ---} \qquad 7\text{L. ---} \qquad \text{---} \qquad \text{---} \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 9 \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{---} \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 12)63 \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{---} \\
 \text{Ans. } 5 \text{ } 5
 \end{array}$$

2. If 600 Seaman in one Week eat 1500 lb. of Beef: how many lb. will serve 120 Seamen 12 Weeks? Ans. 3600 lb.
3. Suppose a Gentleman pays 240l. to 60 Servants in 8 Months: what time will 14cl. serve him for 8 Servants? Ans. 35 Weeks.
4. If 30 Men can perform a Piece of Work in 11 Days, how many will accomplish another four times as big in 2 Days, 2 Hours and 24 Minutes (allowing the the Day to be 12 Hours long?) Ans. 600 Men.
5. If the Carriage of 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lb. 64 miles comes to 1l. 18s. 7d. what must be paid for the Carriage of 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 150 Miles, at the same Rate? Ans. 3l. 7s. 4d.
6. What Principal at 3l. 10s. per Cent. per Annum will clear 38l. 10s. in a Year and a Quarter's Time? Ans. 380l.
7. Put 384l. to interest, and in $3\frac{1}{2}$ Years there were 542l. 8s. found to be due: what Rate of Interest could then be implied? Ans. 5l. per Cent.
8. In what Time will 500l. amount to 725l. at 5 per Cent. per Annum? Ans. 9 Years.
9. Suppose 150l. would defray the Expences of twelve Persons for 14 Weeks and 2 Days; how long would five Persons be in spending of 100l? Ans. 22 w. 6 d.
10. If 21 Bushels of Oats will serve 16 Horses, 7 Days; how many Days will 6 Bushels serve 4 Horses? Ans. 8 Days.

11. If 3 Men have 4l. 16s. for 16 Days Work, how many Men will earn 24s. in 3 Days? Ans. 4 Men.
12. If a Sack of Coals be the allowance of 7 Poor People for a Week; how many Poor belong'd to that Parish, which when Coals were 1l. 16s. per Chaldron, had 41l. to pay in 6 Weeks on that account? Ans. 318 $\frac{16}{18}$ Poor.
13. What is the Interest of 542l. 10s. for 219 Days, at the Rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum? Ans. 16l. 5s. 6d.
14. If a Footman can run 720 Miles in 9 Days of 16 Hours long: how many Days of 12 Hours long, will he be in running 240 Miles? Ans. 4 Days.

P R A C T I C E.

TEACHETH us a speedy and compendious way of casting up all sorts of Merchandise at any Rate or Price: and is a Contraction of the Rule of Three, in which an Unity or one, is the first Term.

T A B L E S.

Of a Pound.	Of a Sh.	Of a Ton.	Of an Hund.	Of a Qr. of an Hund.
s. d.	d.	cwt.	qrs. lb.	lb.
1 8 = $\frac{1}{12}$	1 = $\frac{1}{12}$	2 = $\frac{1}{10}$	1 or 28 = $\frac{1}{4}$	
2 0 = $\frac{1}{6}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{6}$	2 = $\frac{1}{5}$	2 or 56 = $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{3}$
2 6 = $\frac{1}{4}$	2 = $\frac{1}{4}$	4 = $\frac{1}{3}$	— 16 = $\frac{1}{3}$	4 = $\frac{1}{2}$
3 4 = $\frac{1}{3}$	3 = $\frac{1}{3}$	5 = $\frac{1}{2}$	— 14 = $\frac{1}{2}$	14 = $\frac{1}{2}$
4 0 = $\frac{1}{3}$	4 = $\frac{1}{3}$	10 = $\frac{1}{2}$		
5 0 = $\frac{1}{2}$	6 = $\frac{1}{2}$			
6 8 = $\frac{1}{2}$				
10 0 = $\frac{1}{2}$				

C A S E I.

When the Price is less than a Penny.

R U L E.

Divide the given Quantity by the Aliquot Parts that are in a Penny, then add their Quotients together and divide by 12, and 20 will give their Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \overline{) 2463} \text{ at } \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \overline{) 1231 \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$615 \frac{3}{4}$$

$$12 \overline{) 1847 \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$20 \overline{) 153 \text{ 11}}$$

$$\text{£. 7 13 11} \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4659 \text{ at } \frac{1}{2} \text{d.}$$

$$7359 \text{ at } \frac{1}{2} \text{d.}$$

$$1276 \text{ at } \frac{3}{4} \text{d.}$$

	Ans.	£.	s.	d.
	4	17	0	$\frac{3}{4}$
	—	15	6	$7 \frac{1}{2}$
	—	3	19	9

C A S E II.

When the Price is more than a Penny, but less than a Shilling.

R U L E.

Divide the given Quantity by the Aliquot Part or Parts that are in a Shilling, then add their Quotients together and divide their Sum by 20, will give the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

$$\frac{1}{2} \overline{) 946} \text{ at } 11 \frac{3}{4} \text{d.}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \overline{) 473}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \overline{) 236} \text{ 6}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \overline{) 137} \text{ 8}$$

$$3 \overline{) 59} \text{ 1} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2,0 \overline{) 92,6} \text{ 3} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{£. 46 6 3} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$476 \text{ at } 1$$

$$1400 \text{ at } 1 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$675 \text{ at } 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1041 \text{ at } 1 \frac{3}{4}$$

$$976 \text{ at } 2$$

$$2408 \text{ at } 2 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$640 \text{ at } 2 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$8012 \text{ at } 2 \frac{3}{4}$$

$$7695 \text{ at } 3$$

$$1417 \text{ at } 3 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$6180 \text{ at } 3 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$581 \text{ at } 3 \frac{3}{4}$$

$$609 \text{ at } 4$$

$$569 \text{ at } 4 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$6001 \text{ at } 4 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1426 \text{ at } 4 \frac{3}{4}$$

	Ans.	£.	s.	d.
	1	19	8	
	7	5	10	
	4	4	$4 \frac{1}{2}$	
	7	11	$9 \frac{1}{4}$	
	8	2	8	
	22	11	6	
	6	13	4	
	91	16	1	
	96	8	9	
	19	3	9	
	90	2	6	
	9	1	$6 \frac{3}{4}$	
	10	3	0	
	10	1	$6 \frac{1}{2}$	
	122	10	$4 \frac{1}{2}$	
	28	4	$2 \frac{1}{2}$	

d.	Ans.	£.	s.	d.	d.	Ans.	£.	s.	d.
835 at 5	17	7	11	621 at $8\frac{1}{2}$	21	19	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
8121 at $5\frac{1}{4}$	177	12	$11\frac{1}{4}$	749 at $8\frac{3}{4}$	27	6	$1\frac{3}{4}$		
674 at $5\frac{1}{2}$	15	8	11	595 at 9	22	6	0		
1746 at $5\frac{3}{4}$	41	16	$7\frac{1}{2}$	4121 at $9\frac{1}{4}$	158	16	$7\frac{1}{4}$		
1270 at 6	31	15	0	7924 at $9\frac{1}{2}$	313	13	2		
7610 at $6\frac{1}{4}$	198	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	765 at $9\frac{3}{4}$	31	1	$6\frac{3}{4}$		
271 at $6\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	$9\frac{1}{2}$	765 at 10	23	2	6		
714 at $6\frac{3}{4}$	20	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6712 at $10\frac{1}{4}$	286	13	2		
576 at 7	16	16	0	3254 at $10\frac{1}{2}$	142	7	3		
3254 at $7\frac{1}{4}$	98	5	$11\frac{1}{2}$	536 at $10\frac{3}{4}$	24	0	2		
4100 at $7\frac{1}{2}$	128	2	6	910 at 11	41	14	2		
674 at $7\frac{3}{4}$	21	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2142 at $11\frac{1}{4}$	100	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
987 at 8	32	18	0	372 at $11\frac{1}{2}$	17	16	6		
1490 at $8\frac{1}{4}$	51	11	3	420 at $11\frac{3}{4}$	20	11	3		

C A S E III.

When the Price is more than a Shilling but less than two.

R U L E.

Take the Part or Parts, with so much of the given Price as is more than a Shilling (as in the last Case) which add to the given Quantity, and divide the Sum by 20, will give the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	540	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		171	4	9
4	$\frac{1}{3}$		41	12	0
			171	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
			267	13	$7\frac{3}{4}$
			151	11	8
			109	4	7
			86	16	1

4142 at 1	2071	1380	8	258	10	785,2	$6\frac{1}{2}$	£. 392	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$
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7103 at 1	2163 at 1	624 at 1	1749 at 1	2705 at 1	2140 at 1	2140 at 1	1004 at 1
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C A S E IV.

When the Price consists of any even Number of Shillings under 20.

R U L E.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Quantity by half the Price, doubling the first Figure of the Product, for Shillings, and the rest of the Product will be Pounds.

E X A M P L E S.

4622 at 14s.	349 at 2	Ans. £. 34	s. 18
7	556 at 4	111	4
£. 32 7 8	708 at 6	239	8
	2100 at 8	840	0
	267 at 16	215	12
	674 at 12	404	8
	1267 at 18	1150	6

C A S E V.

When the Price is any odd Number of Shillings under 20.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Quantity by the Price and divide the Product by 20, will give the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

274 at 17s.	496 at 3	Ans. £. 74	s. 8
17	657 at 9	295	13
20) 4658	476 at 11	261	26
£. 232 18	78 at 13	50	7
	274 at 17	232	18
	78 at 19	74	2

C A S E VI.

When the Price is Shillings or Shillings and Pence, and they the Aliquot Parts of a Pound.

R U L E.

Divide the given Quantity by the Aliquot Part, and the Quotient will be the Answer.

Note, If the given Quantity is no more than 100, proceed as in Compound.

E X.

E X A M P L E S.

s. d.
6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 476 at 6s. 8d.

£.158 7 4

	s. d.	l. s. d.
394 at 2 6	Ans.	49 5 0
556 at 3 4		92 13 4
975 at 5 0		241 15 0
769 at 10 0		384 10 0
4762 at 1 8		396 16 8
176 at 6 8		58 13 4

C A S E VII.

When the Price is Shillings and Pence, or Shillings Pence and Farthings, and the Shillings and Pence be not an Aliquot Part of a Pound.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Quantity by the Shillings, and take Parts for the Pence and Farthings, as in Case 2, add them together, and the Sum of the Shillings divide by 20, will give the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

d.		s. d.	l. s. d.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1476 at 11s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3210 at 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ans. 2511 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	11	174 at 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 15 9
	16236	273 at 19 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	264 15 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	738	2572 at 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1752 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	184 6	7514 at 4 7	1721 19 2
	20)1715,8 6	7251 at 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5324 19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.857 18 6		

C A S E VIII.

When the Price is Pounds only.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Quantity by the Price, and the Product will be the Answer.

E X.

E X A M P L E S.

48 at 7l.	l.	l.
7	427 at 17	Anf. 7459
<u> </u>	344 at 42	14448
£. 336		

C A S E IX.

When the Price is Pounds and Shillings.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Quantity by the Pound as in the last Case, and proceed with the Shillings if they be even, as in Case 4, but if odd, take Aliquot Parts, add them together, and the Sum will be the Answer, or reduce the given Price to Shillings, by which multiply the given Quantity, and divide the Product by 20, will give the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$	476 at 5l. 17s.	or thus 476	5l. 17s.
	5	117	20
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2380	3332	1175.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	238	5236	<u> </u>
	119		
2 $\frac{1}{3}$	47 12	2,0)556 9 2	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	£. 2784 12	£ 2784 12 0 as before.	

l. s.	l. s.	l. s.	l. s.
649 at 2 6	Anf. 1492 14	15 at 4 13	Anf. 69 15
604 at 20 9	12351 16	2104 at 5 3	10835 12
342 at 1 19	262 14	42 at 17 15	745 10

C A S E X.

When the Price is Pounds, Shillings and Pence, and the Shillings and Pence be an Aliquot Part of a Pound.

R U L E.

R U L E.

Proceed with the Pounds as in Case 8, and with the Shillings and Pence as in Case 6.

E X A M P L E S.

s. d.				l. s. d.		l. s. d.
3 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	467	at	7l. 3s 4d.	120	at	12 3 4 Anf. 146 0 0
	7			51	at	42 5 0 21632 0 0
	<u>3269</u>			274	at	7 6 8 2009 6 8
	77	168				
	<u>£. 3346</u>	16 8				

C A S E X I.

When the Price is Pounds, Shillings, Pence and Farthings, and the Shillings and Pence be not an Aliquot Part of a Pound.

R U L E.

Proceed with the Pounds and Shillings, as in Case 9, and with the Pence and Farthings as in Case 2.

E X A M P L E S.

6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1100	at	4l. 6s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
		86		20
		<u>94600</u>		86
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	550		
		137	6	
		<u>20)9528,7</u>	6	
		<u>£. 4764</u>	7 6	

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
279	at	6	11	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Anf.	1838	15 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
64	at	12	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		811	10 8
2074	at	1	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		3884	8 7
1472	at	4	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		6375	12 0
2157	at	2	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		250	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

CASE

C A S E XII.

When the Price and Quantity given are of several Denominations.

R U L E.

Multiply the Price of one by the Quantity given, and take Parts for the qrs. lb. &c. add them together and the Sum will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Bought 10 c. 3 qrs. 14 lb. of Cheefe, at 2l. 11s. 10½d. per c. what doth the whole come to?

qrs.	lb.		l.	s.	d.
2	0	½	2	11	10½
					10
			25	18	9
1	0	½	1	5	11¼
0	14	½	0	12	11½
			0	6	5¼
			£.	28	4 1½

2. What does 35 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lb. of Sugar come to, at 1l. 7s. 8d. per cwt. Ans. 118l. 1s. ½d.
3. Bought Tobacco at 3l. 14s. 6d. per cwt. what did I give for 15 cwt. 1 qrs. 10 lb. Ans. 57l. 2s. 9¼d.
4. Sold 72 cwt. 1 qr. 18lb. of Hops, at 4l. 5s. 8d. per cwt. what come they to? Ans. 310l. 3s. 2d.
5. Sold 16 c. 2 qrs. of Tallow, at 2l. 6s. 11d. per c. what comes it to? Ans. 38l. 14s. 1½d.
6. What is the Value of 17lb. of Malaga Raisins, at 3l. 5s. 4d. per cwt. Ans. 9s. 11d.
7. Bought 12 cwt. 1 qr 17 lb. of Tea, at 4l. 4s. 4d. per cwt. what doth it stand me in? Ans. 52l. 5s. 10½d.
8. Sold 48 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lb. of fine Hyson Tea, at 74l. 16s. 6d per cwt. what must I receive for the same? Ans. 3633l. 13s. 9¼d.

SIMPLE INTEREST.

SIMPLE Interest, is Money that arises from a certain Sum lent out at so much per Cent. per Annum; and is a Consideration allowed by the Borrower to the Lender.

C A S E I.

To find the Interest of any Sum of Money for any Number of Years.

R U L E.

Multiply the Principal by the Rate per Cent. that Product divided by 100, will give the Interest for a Year, which multiplied by the Number of Years given, will give the Interest for the said Years, which Interest added to the Principal will give the Amount.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Interest of 240l. 10s. 6d. for 4 Years at 5 per Cent.

l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
240	10	6	12	0	6½
		5			4
£.12,02	12	6	Ans. £.48	2	1
20					
	52				
	12				
£.6,30					
4					
1,10					

2. What is the Interest of 175l. 10s. for a Year at 5 per Cent. per Annum? Ans. 8l. 15s. 6d.
 3. What is the Interest of 1050l. for a Year at 3 per Cent. per Annum? Ans. 31l. 10s.
 4. What is the Amount of 450l. for a Year at 5 per Annum? Ans. 472l. 10s.
 5. What is the Interest of 355l. 15s. for 4 Years at 4 per Cent. per Annum? Ans. 56l. 18s. 4½d.
 6. What is the Amount of 320l. 10s. 8d. for 7 Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum? Ans. 112l. 3s. 8½d.

G

C A S E.

C A S E II.

When the rate per Cent is $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$, more than the Pounds given in the said Rate.

R U L E.

Multiply the Principal by the Pounds, in Rate per Cent (as in the last Case) then take Parts for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ from the Principal, which Parts add to the Product, and that Sum divided by 100, as before, will give the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

7. What is the Interest of 500*l.* for two Years, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?

<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i>
$4\frac{1}{2}$ 500	22 10 Interest for a Year.
2000 = 4	2
250 = $\frac{1}{2}$	

Ans. £. 45

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. } 2250 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

£s. 1000

8. What is the Interest of 32*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for 7 Years, at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. per annum? Ans. 9*l.* 12*s.* $1\frac{1}{100}$.
9. What is the Amount of 470*l.* for three Years, at $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. per Annum? Ans. 558*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
10. What is the Amount of 520*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* for three Years, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent per Annum? Ans. 575*l.* 3*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.

C A S E III.

When the Interest is for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$, of a Year, and any Number of Years beside.

R U L E.

Find the Interest for the Years, as in Case I, and for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$, take Parts from the Interest of one Year, which parts

parts add to the Interest for Years (if any) and the Sum will be the Answer required.

E X A M P L E S.

11. What is the Amount of 210l. 17s. for $1\frac{3}{4}$ Year, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum?

l.	s.		l.	s.	d.	
210	17		9	9	9	Interest for a Year.
	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	4	14	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$= \frac{1}{2}$
			2	7	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$= \frac{1}{4}$
843	8	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	16	12	$0\frac{3}{4}$	Interest.
105	8		210	17	0	Principal.
948	16					
20						
976						
12						
918						

Ans. Amt. £.227 9 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

12. What is the Interest of 427l. 10s. for four Months, at 4 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 5l. 14s. 6d.
13. A Gentleman dying, left his Daughter 604l. 17s. 6d. for her Fortune, to be paid her when of Age, with Interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum; now she came of Age in three Years and nine Months after the Father's death: What is the Amount, that is, what has she to receive in all with Principal and Interest? *Ans.* 729l. 12s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
14. Lent 298l. 18s. upon a Mortgage, to receive Interest for the same, at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. per Annum till it was paid off, which was not till the end of four Years and an half after: now I should be glad to know what is due to me? *Ans.* 163l. 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

C A S E IV.

To find the Interest of any Sum for any Number of Weeks.

R U L E.

If the Weeks given be no Part or Part of 52, multiply the Interest of a Year by them and divide by 52, the Quotient will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Interest of 300l. for fourteen Weeks at 5 per Cent per Annum?

$\begin{array}{r l} \text{l.} & \text{ma.} \\ 300 & 13 \frac{1}{4} \\ 5 & 1 \frac{1}{13} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{l.} \\ 15 \text{ Int for a Year. or thus } 15 \\ \hline 3 \ 15 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 9 \frac{3}{13} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{l.} \\ 15 \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline \text{l. s. d.} \\ 25) 210 (4 \ 0 \ 9 \frac{3}{13} \\ \text{as before} \end{array}$
---	---	---

Ans. £. 4 0 9 $\frac{3}{13}$

2. What is the Interest of 500l. for 26 Weeks, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 11l. 5s
3. What is the Interest of 420l. 10s. 6d. for 33 Weeks, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 9l. 14s 5d.
4. What is the Amount of 212l. for two Years and seventeen Weeks, at 4 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 231l. 14s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

C A S E IV.

To find the Interest of and Sum for any Number of Days.

R U L E.

Multiply the Interest for a Year by the Number of Days given, and divide the Product by 365, the Quotient will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the Interest of 460l. for 240 Days, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

$\begin{array}{r} \text{l.} \\ 400 \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{l.} \\ 20 \text{ Interest for a Year.} \\ 240 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{l. s. d.} \\ 365) 4800 (13 \ 3 \ 0 \frac{5}{13} \text{ the } \textit{Ans.} \end{array}$
--	--	--

Ans. £. 20,00

2. What is the Interest of 200l. for 120 Days, at 5 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 3l. 5s. 9 $\frac{15}{13}$.
3. What is the Amount of 340l. 10s. from January 1 to July 18, 1771. at 5 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 349l. 14s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

4. What is the Interest of 500l. from Dec. 4, 1770, to March 10, 1772, at 4 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 5l. 5s. 7½.

B R O K E R A G E.

Brokerage, is the Allowance made to Brokers for assisting one another in buying or disposing of their Goods

C A S E V.

To find a Brokerage for any Sum, at any Rate under 1l. per Cent.

R U L E.

Divide the given Sum by 100, and the Quotient will be the Brokerage at 1l. per Cent. which Brokerage you must take the Parts from, with the Rate per Cent. given, and add them together, the Sum will be the Brokage required.

E X A M P L E S.

1. I suppose I employ a Broker, who sells Goods for me, to the Value of 1200l. what may he demand for Brokage, at 7s. per Cent.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12,00 \\
 \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 5 & \frac{3}{4} \\ \hline 2 & \frac{1}{10} \end{array} \right] \quad 12 \text{ Brokage at 1l. per Cent.} \\
 \hline
 3 \\
 6 \quad 4
 \end{array}$$

Ans. £. 4 4 the Broker.

2. What is the Brokage of 420l. at 13s. 4d. per Cent. *Ans.* 2l. 16s.
 3. Suppose a Broker disposes of Goods for me to the Value of 1000l. what comes the Brokage to, at 2½ per Cent. *Ans.* 25l.
 4. What is the Brokage of 674l. 16s. 6d. at 4s. 6d. per Cent. *Ans.* 1l. 10. 4d.

Simple Interest.

COMMISSION.

Commission, Factorage, or Provision, is Allowance made to Factors or Agents beyond Sea, for buying or selling Goods for their Employers.

5. What is the Commission of 5000l. at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.

Ans. 125l.

EXAMPLES.

What must I allow my Factor for the disburſing on my Account 460l. 18s. 6d. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. *Ans.* 8l. 1s. 3d.

ASSURANCE.

Insurance, is security given in Consideration of a Premium paid down, to reſtore to a certain Value, for which the Premium is advanced; for the Loſs or Damage on Ships, Houſes, Goods &c. by Storms, Fire, &c.

EXAMPLES.

6. What is the Insurance of 2600l. at 10l. 15s. per Cent. *Ans.* 279l. 10s.
7. What is the Insurance of an Eaſt India Ship and Cargo, Value 6240l. 16s. 6d. at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. *Ans.* 780l. 2s. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
8. What is the Insurance of 1400l. at 2s. 6d per Cent. *Ans.* 1l. 15s.

PURCHASING of STOCKS.

Stocks are the Public Funds of the Nations; the Shares of which being transferable from one Perſon to another, occasions that extenſive Buſineſs, called Stock-Jobbing.

RULE.

If above par, i. e. if above 100 proceed with the Ex-
cess, as in Caſe I, and II, and the Produce of which add-
ed to the given Sum will give the required Purchase.

EX-

E X A M P L E S.

What is the Purchase of 420l. Bank-Stock, at 10s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Cent?

	l.	s.	
420	420	0	Principal.
4	438	18	Interest for the Excess.
1680	Ans. 438	18	
210			
£. 18,90			
20			

£. 18,00

1. What is the Purchase of 2380l. India Stock, at $147\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. *Ans.* 354l. 11s.
2. What is the Purchase of 1200l. South Sea Stock, at $84\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. *Ans.* 1017l.
3. What is the Purchase of 2740l. 12s. of Bank-Stock, at $103\frac{3}{8}$ per Cent. *Ans.* 2833l. 1s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d.

C O M P O U N D I N T E R E S T.

Compound Interest is that which is allowed, not only for the Sum lent, but for its Interest, as it becomes due at each stated Time of Payment.

R U L E.

1. Find the first Year's Interest, as in Case I, add that Interest to the given Principal, and the Sum will become the second Year's Principal, and so proceed for any Number of Years.
2. Subtract the given Principal from the last Amount, and the remainder will be the Interest required.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the compound Interest of 600l. forborne 3 Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum?

Compound Interest.

<i>l.</i> 600 = 1st Y. P.	<i>l.</i> 600	<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> 630 0
<u>5</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>31 10</u>
30,00	630 = 2d Y P.	661 10 = 3d Y. P.
<i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
661 10 0	31,50	33,07 10
<u>33 1 6</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
694 11 6 Am.		1,50
600 0 0 Prin.	10,00	<u>2</u>
<u>694 11 6</u>		<u>6,00</u>
94 11 6 Interest.		

2. What is the Compound Interest of 370*l.* forborne 6 Years, at 4 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 98*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*
3. What is the Amount of 50*l.* for 5 Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 63*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*
4. What will 440*l.* 16*s.* amount to, in 4 Years, 7 Months and 15 Days, at 5 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 483*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.*

REBATE or DISCOUNT.

Rebate or Discount, is the difference between a Sum of Money due at a certain time to come and its present worth.

The present worth of any Sum or Debt, due some Time hence, is such a Sum, as being put to Interest would in the Time and at the Rate for which the Discount is to be made, amount to the Sum first due.

R U L E.

As the Amount of 100*l.* for the given Rate and Time, is to 100*l.* or the Interest of 100*l.* for the given Time; so is the given Sum or Debt to the present Worth, or Discount of the given Sum.

E X A M P L E S.

1. What is the present worth and Discount of 600*l.* due 9 Months hence, Discount at 5 per Cent. per Annum?
mo.

mo.	l.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10
	1 5

£. 3 15 Interest of 100l. for the given Time.
100

103 15 Amount.

- l. s. l. l. l. s. d.
- For the pr. worth, thus, 103 15 : 100 : 700 : 674 13 11 $\frac{70}{100}$
 For the Discount, thus, 100 : 3 15 : 700 : 256 0 $\frac{13}{100}$
2. What is the present worth of 100l. due 12 Months hence, at 5 per Cent per Annum? *Ans.* 95l. 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 3. How much ready Money for a Note of 73l. due 17 Months hence discount at 5 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 68l. 3s. 5d.
 4. What is the Discount of 217l. 4s. 6d. for 5 Months hence, discount at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 4l. 17s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 5. What ready Money will discharge a Debt of 36l. due at two 5 Months, that is, $\frac{1}{2}$ in 5 Months and the rest in ten Months, Discount at 3 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 35l. 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 6. Sold Goods to the amount of 500l. to be paid 6 Months hence: What must I have in present Money, Discount at 7 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 483l. 1s. 10d.
 7. What is the present worth of 120l. payable as follows, viz. 50l. at 3 Months, 50l. at 5 Months, and the rest at 8 Months, Discount at 6 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 117l. 5s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

EQUATION of PAYMENTS.

Equation of Payments is a Rule, whereby the Time for the Payment of several Sums due at different Periods is found, so as to be equal to the Amount of the whole if paid at the stated Times.

The

Equation of Payment.

The common RULE

Is to Multiply each Payment by the Time it is due at, then dividing the Sum of the Products by the Sum of the Payments, the Quotient is the equated Time.

E X A M P L E S.

1. There is a Debt of 400l. to be paid, 200l. at 3 Months, and 200l. at 4 Months; but if it be reduced to one Payment, at what Time must it be made?

l. mo. l.

$$200 \times 3 = 600$$

$$200 \times 4 = 800$$

4,00) 14,00 (3 Months, 15 Days, the Time required.

2. A Debt of 500l. is to be discharged thus, 100l. at present, 200l. at 3 months, and the rest at 6 Months; what is the equated time for the whole? *Ans.* 4 Months, 24 Days.

SINGLE FELLOWSHIP.

OR, FELLOWSHIP WITHOUT TIME,

Is when two or more Persons join their Stocks together, to determine each Person's particular Share of the Gain or Loss, in Proportion to his Principal paid into the Stock, for which observe the following

R U L E.

As the Sum of the several Stocks is to the Gain or Loss, so is each Person's Share in the Stock to his Share of the Gain or Loss.

P R O O F.

Add all the Shares together, and that Sum (if right) will be equal to the whole Gain or Loss.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Suppose three Merchants, A, B, and C join in Partnership, A lays in 100l. B 150l. C 200, and they gain 80l. what is each Man's Share of the said Gain?

A.

Single Fellowship.

71

	l.	s.	d.	rem.	
A. 100	103	17	17	$6\frac{1}{2}$	30 A's gain.
B. 150	150	26	15	4	B's
C. 200	200	35	11	$1\frac{1}{4}$	C's
<u>£. 450</u>	Proof £. 80				

2. Three Partners, suppose A, B, and C make a Joint-Stock of 96l. in this Manner, A. put in 24l. B. put in 32l. and C. put in 40l. which they trade with, and gain 12l. it is required to find each Man's true Part of the said Gain? *Ans.* A gains 3l. B 4l. and C 5l.

3. A, B, and C make a common Stock, whereof A put in 246l. B 392l. 18s. and C 278l. they gain or lose 64l. What is each Partners Share of it? *Ans.* A 17l. 3s. 5d. — 1208 B 27l. 8s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 10994 C 19l. 8s. 1d. 6136.

DOUBLE FELLOWSHIP.

Or, FELLOWSHIP WITH TIME.

Is when Stocks continue unequal Time in Company, so that a Consideration must be made of the Time, as well as of the Stocks.

R U L E.

Multiply each Person's Stock by the Time it has continued in Trade, and proceed with the products, as with the particular Stocks in Single Fellowship

Proof as in Single Fellowship.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Three Merchants, A, B, and C enter into Partnership, thus, A put into the Stock 65l. for 8 Months, B puts in 78l. for 12 Months, and C puts in 84l. for 6 Months; with these they traffick, and gain 166l. 12s — it is required to find each Person's Share of the said Gain?

A's

	<i>l.</i>	<i>mo.</i>		
A's Stock	65	8	= 520	A's
B's ———	78	12	= 936	B's
C's ———	86	6	= 504	C's

} Stock and Time.

1960 their Sum.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
	520	44	4	0 A's
If 1960 : 166	12	936	79	11 2½ B's
		504	42	16 9½ C's

} Gain.

Proof 166 12 0 the whole Gain.

- A, B, and C Rent a Piece of Land, for which they pay 40*l.* per Annum; A puts 60 Oxen for 4 Months, B 40 Oxen for 5 Months, and C 30 Oxen for the remainder of the Year, what must each Person pay of the said Rent? *Ans.* A 17*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.* ⅜, B 14*l.* 5*s.* 8½*d.*—16, C 8*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*—32.
- Four Merchants, A, B, C, and D, make a common Stock, which at the Year's End was increased to 3514*l.* of this Stock A put in 669*l.* which he took out at 10 Months End; B laid in 810*l.* for 8 Months; C laid in 900*l.* for 7 Months, and D put 1040*l.* for 12 Months. Now what is each Person's Share of the said increased Stock? *Ans.* A 7120*l.* B 7148*l.* C 6930*l.* and D 13728*l.*

QUESTIONS for EXERCISE.

- A, B, and C agreed to purchase an Estate; A laid out or paid for his part 140*l.* 10*s.* B paid 217*l.* 10*s.* C paid 500*l.* 10*s.* What did the Estate cost? *Ans.* 858*l.* 10*s.*
- A Farmer carried out 100*l.* in order to buy Cattle, and brought but 34*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* home; what did he lay out? *Ans.* 65*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
- A Chaise, Horse, and Harness, were together valued at 50*l.* the Horse in Harness was worth 38*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*
the

- the Chaise and Harness were estimated at 13 Guineas; their several Valuations are required. *Ans.* Chaise 11l. 3s. 6d. Harness 2l. 9s. 6d. Horses 36. 7s.
4. Jacob by Contract was to serve Laban for his two Daughters 14 Years; when he had accomplished 11 Years, 11 Months, 11 Weeks, 11 Days, 11 Hours, and 11 Minutes, pray how long had he yet to serve? *Ans.* 1 Year, 11 Months, 3 Weeks, 2 Days, 12 Hours, and 49 Minutes.
5. Suppose a Gentleman has an Estate of 600l. per Annum; he pays Land Tax 140l. also for Repairs 94l. 17s. 6d. what is his Estate worth? *Ans.* 365l. 2s. 6d.
6. Suppose that for a Quarter's Rent I pay in Money 7 Guineas and 6d. and was allowed for small Repairs 18s. 6d. for the King's Tax 8s. 9d. what did my Tenement go at a Year? *Ans.* 34l. 19s.
7. A Person dying left his Widow the Use of 5000l. to a Charity he bequeathed 846l. 10s. to each of his three Nephews 1230l. to each of his four Nieces 1050l. to twenty poor House-keepers 5 Guineas each, and 200 Guineas to his Executor; what must he have died possessed of? *Ans.* 14051l. 10s.
8. A Robbery being committed on the Highway, there was assessed on a certain Hundred in the County of S. the Sum of 373l. 14s. 8d. of which the 4 Parishes pay 37l. 16s. 10d. the four Hamlets 28l. 5s. 10d. each, the four Towns pay 19 Guineas each; what was the Deficiency? *Ans.* 29l. 18s.
9. The Spectator's club of fat People, though it consisted of but 15 Persons, is said (No. 9) to weigh no less than 3 Tons; how much at an Equality was that per Man? *Ans.* 4 cwt.
10. Part 250l. give A 37l. more than B, and let C have 28 less; what is each Person's Share? *Ans.* A 117½, B 80½, C 52½.
11. By selling 240 Oranges at 5 for 2d. half of which cost me two a Penny, and the other half three a Penny; I evidently lose a Groat; pray whence the Cause? *Ans.* there were 20 Penny worth more of the last Sort than of the first, the Remainder at the

- selling Price come to 16d. which cost me 20d. consequently I lost 4d.
12. My Purse and Money, quoth Dick, are worth 12s. 8d. but the Money is worth seven of the Purse; pray what did the Purse contain? *Ans.* 11s. 1d.
13. A Father left amongst seven Sons and a Daughter, an Estate, consisting of 10,000l. in Cash, with 8 Bills each 54l. 10s. 6d. he ordered 30l. to be bestowed on his Burial, and his Debts to be paid, amounting to 260l. then his free Estate to be divided in the following Manner, viz. The Daughter to have the ninth Part, and the seven Sons to have equal Shares; what is the Daughter's Part, and what is the Share of each Son? *Ans.* 1288l. 8s. 1½d.
14. Change 145l. 7s. 7½d. sterling into French Crowns, exchange at 54½ per Crown; *Ans.* 640 cr. 12s. 8d.
15. What sterling Money may I draw for at London, if I pay in Seville 3670 Pieces of Eights, Exchange at 56d. per Piece of 8? *Ans.* 856l. 6s. 8d.
16. Bought a Pipe of Port Wine, for which I gave 25l. 4s. but it leaked or run out 12 Gallons, the Remainder I sold at the Rate of 18d. per Quart; what was my Gain or Loss in the whole? *Ans.* 9l. Gain.
17. A certain Tower projected upon level Ground a Shadow to the distance of 63 Yards, 1 Foot; when a Staff three Feet in length perpendicularly erected, cast a Shadow of 6 Feet, 4 inches, from which the Height of the Tower is required? *Ans.* 90 Feet.
18. If 19 Yards of Yard-wide Stuff will exactly line 14 Yards of Silk, of another Breadth; how many Yards of the latter will line 184 Pieces of the former, each Piece containing 28½ Yards? *Ans.* 3864 Yards.
19. Suppose I have by me 200 Yards of Cambric, which cost me 90l. but some Damage having happened to it, I am willing to lose 7l. 10s. by the whole; at what Rate then must I sell it per Ell English? *Ans.* 10s. 3¼.
20. In what Time will 600l. gain 50l. Interest, when 80l. does it in 15 Years? *Ans.* 2 Years.

21. How many Yards of Paper, three Quarters wide, will hang a Room that measures 100 Feet round and 12 Feet high? *Ans.* 218 Yards. $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet.
22. What is the Interest of 259l. 13s. 5d. for 20 Weeks at 5l. per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 4l. 19s. $10\frac{1}{4}$ d.
 $\frac{152}{1248}$.
23. If a Sack of Coals be the Allowance of 7 poor People for a Week; how many poor belonged to that Parish, which, when Coals were 36s. per Chaldron, had 411 to pay in 6 Weeks on that Account? *Ans.* $318\frac{8}{9}$ Poor.
24. What is the Amount of 264l. 4d. for 12 Years, at 5 per Cent. per Annum? *Ans.* 422l. 8s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.
25. What must I allow my Factor for disbursing on my Account 374l. 19s. $10\frac{1}{4}$ d. at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. *Ans.* 10l. 6s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d.
26. What is the Brokage of 2474l. 15s. at 19s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Cent. *Ans.* 24l. 9s. 9d.
27. What is the Insurance of 2460l. at 10l. 15s. per Cent? *Ans.* 264l. 9s.
28. What is the Purchase of 460l. Bank Stock, at $8\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. *Ans.* 403l. 13s.
29. What is the Interest of 500l. from December 4, 1768, to March 10, 1779, at 4 per Cent per Annum? *Ans.* 5l. 5s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.
30. B owes C 600l. whereof 200l. is to be paid at 3 Months, 150l. at 4 Months, and the rest at 6 Months; but they afterwards agreed the whole should be paid at once; the Time is required? *Ans.* 4 Months, 15 Days.
31. Two Merchants A and B join in Partnership; A lays in 80l. B 60l. and they gain 28l. what is each Man's Share of the said Gain? *Ans.* A gains 16l. and B 12l.
32. Three Merchants, A, B, and C enter into Partnership thus, A puts into the Stock 240l. for 4 Months, B 120l. for 6 Months, and C 200l. for 8 Months, what is each Man's Share according to his Stock and Time? *Ans.* A gains 78l. 1s. $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. B 57l. 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. and C 126l. 16s. 7d.

33. How much at 1l. 10s. per cwt. must be given in barter for 4 cwt. of Tea, at 12s. per lb. *Ans.* 179 cwt. 22 lb. $\frac{1}{3}$.
34. How many Yards of Cloth at 18s. per Yard, must I give for 45 Yards of Shalloon at 16d. per Yard. *Ans.* 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ Yards.
35. If by selling Cloth at 5s. per Ell, I gain 8l. per Cent. what shall I gain per Cent. if I sell the Ell at 6s. 3d. *Ans.* 35l. per Cent.
36. At 5s. per Dozen I gain 7l. 10s. per Cent. how much shall I gain per Cent. if I sell the Dozen at 5s. 9d. *Ans.* 23l. 12s 6d.

A few DIVERTING QUESTIONS.

37. Three jealous Husbands with their Wives, being ready to pass by Night over a River, do find at the River Side a Boat which can carry but two Persons at once, and for want of a Waterman they are necessitated to row themselves over the River at several Times; the Question is, how those six Persons shall pass 2 by 2, so that none of the 3 Wives may be found in the company of 1 or 2 Men, unless her Husband be present?
38. A countryman having a Fox and a Goose, and a Peck of Corn, in his Journey came to a River where it so happened that he could carry but one over at a Time; now, as no two were to be together that might destroy each other, he was at his Wits End how to dispose of them, for, says he, though corn cannot eat the Goose, nor the Goose eat the Fox, yet the Fox can eat the Goose, and the Goose eat the corn; the Question is, how he must carry them over?
39. Two merry Companions are to have equal Shares of 8 Gallons of Wine, which are in a vessel containing exactly 8 Gallons; now to make this equal Partition they have only two other empty Vessels, one contains 5 Gallons and the other 3; the Question is, how they shall exactly divide the Wine, by the Help of these 3 Vessels.

T H E

Young Lady's Accomptant,

A N D

BEST ACCOMPLISHER.

P A R T III.

An ALPHABETICAL LIST of ABBREVIATIONS or CONTRACTIONS of WORDS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. B. Artium Baccalau-
reus, Batchelor of
Arts.</p> <p>Abp. Archbishop.</p> <p>A. D. Anno Domini, in the
Year of our Lord.</p> <p>A. M. Anno Mundi, in the
Year of the World.</p> <p>A. M. Artium Magister,
Master of Arts.</p> <p>A. M. Ante Meridiem,
before Noon.</p> <p>Adm. Admiral.</p> <p>B. D. Bacclauzeus Divinita-
tis, Batchelor of Di-
vinity.</p> <p>Bart. Baronet.</p> <p>Bp. Bishop.</p> | <p>B. V. M. Blessed Virgin
Mary.</p> <p>Berk. Berkshire.</p> <p>Bucks. Buckinghamshire.</p> <p>C. C. C. Corpus Christi
College.</p> <p>Capt. Captain.</p> <p>Cent. Centum and Hundred.</p> <p>Chap. Chapter.</p> <p>Col. Colonel.</p> <p>Collr. Collector.</p> <p>Comp. or Co. Company.</p> <p>C. S. Custos Sigilli, Keeper
of the Seal.</p> <p>Cr. Creditor.</p> <p>C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli,
Keeper of the Privy
Seal.</p> |
|---|---|

D. D. Doctor Divinitatis, Doctor of Divinity.	J. U. D. Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law.
d. Denarius, a Penny.	Kg. King
Decr. December.	Ld. Lord
Do. ditto, the same.	L. Liber, Book
Dr. Debtor or Doctor.	Ldy. Lady
Doz. dozen.	L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice
E. East, Earl or Evening	L. L. D. Utriusque Legis Doctor, Doctor of Laws
E. A. P. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyter. Priest of the Church of England.	L. S. Locus Sigilli, the Place of the Seal
Edm. Edmund.	£. a Pound Sterling
Edw. Edward.	lb. libra, a Pound Weight
e. g. exemple gratia, as for Example.	L. J. C. Lord Jesus Christ
Eliz. Elizabeth.	M. A. Magister Artium, Master of Arts.
Esq; Esquire.	M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, Doctor of Physic
Ep. Epistle	Mdm. Memorandum
Exc. Exchange	Mr. Master
F. R. S. Frater Regalis So- cietatis; Fellow of the Royal Society	Mrs. Mistress
Gent. Gentleman	Mich. Michaelmas
Gen. General	M. S. Memorizæ Sacrum, Sacred to the Memory
Govr. Governor	M. S. S. Manuscripta, Ma- nuscripts
G. R. Georgius Rex, King George	N. North
Hants. Hampshire	N. B. Nota bene, Note, or mark well
Hon^{ble}. Honourable	No. Numero, Number
J. D. Jurium Doctor, Doctor of Laws.	Nov. November
J. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus the Sa- viour of Men	N. S. New Stile
Jan. January	Ob. obplus, Half-penny
Ibid. ibidem, in the same Place	O. S. Old Stile
i. e. id est, that is	Oxon. Oxford
id. idem, the same	Oct. October
J. N. R. J. Jesus of Naza- reth King of the Jews	Pd. paid
	P. r. { per by Cent by the Hundred
	P. Page

P. C. Privy Counsellor	Ult. ultimus, the last
P. M. Post Meridiem, Afternoon	Viz Vidilicet, that is to say
Ps. Piece	wt. what
P. S. Postscript	wch. which
Q. E. D. Quod erat demonstrandum, which was to be demonstrated.	wth. with
Q. E. I. Quod erat inventum, which was to be found out.	wn. when
Revd. Reverend.	Wilts. Wiltshire
R. Rex aut Regina, King or Queen	Wm. William
Recd. Received	Wp. Worship
S. South	Wpl. Worthipful
St. Saint	Xt, Christ
s. Solidus, Shilling	Xtan Christian
Sr Sir	Xtmas. Christmas
Salop, Shropshire.	ye the
Sqr. Square	yn then
S. T. P. Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, Professor of Divinity	ys this
Sept. September	y ^t that
Tho. Thomas	& and
	&c. et cætera, and so forth
	4to. Quarto
	8vo. Octova
	12mo. Duodecimo.
	For other Marks that are used see the Tables of Weights, &c.

An INDEX of MARKS and STOPS in PRINTING

, A Comma.	' Apostrophe.
; A Semicolon.	' An Accent for Pronunciation.
: A Colon.	" Quotation.
. A Period.	Parallel.
? An Interrogation.	* Asterisk.
! A Mark of Admiration.	+ Obelisk or Dagger.
() A Parenthesis.	☞ Index or Hand.
[] Crotchet or Parenthesis.	¶ Paragraph.
^ A Caret or Induction.	§ Section.
- Hyphen or Subunio.	
= Ellipsis.	

80 *Explanation of Marks and Stops.*

AN EXPLANATION of the MARKS and STOPS in POINTING.

- A Comma, is a Pause or resting in Speech while you may tell one; as in the first Stop of the following Example, Get Wisdom, get Understanding; forget it not: neither decline from the Words of my Mouth.
- A Semicolon, is a Note of Breathing, or a Pause while you may tell two, and is used, when there is much of the Sentence or Paragraph behind; as in the second Pause of the above Example.
- A Colon, is a Pause while you may tell three, and is used when the Sense is perfect, but not ended; as in the third Stop of the above Example.
- A Period or full Stop, and denotes the longest Pause, or while you may tell four, and is set after a Sentence, when it is complete and fully ended, as in the last Stop of the above Example.
- An Interrogation is used when a Question is asked, as, How long ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the Scorners delight in their scorning and Fools hate Knowledge?
- A Note of Admiration is used when any thing is expressed with Wonder, Imploration or Exclamation; as, O Lord how glorious are thy Works!
- A Parenthesis is used when a Sentence is inclosed within another, which may be left out without any prejudice to the Sense; as, For that I know, that in me (that is, in my Flesh) dwelleth no good Thing.
- A Caret is used to denote where a Letter or Word, is left out, as, Evil Communications corrupt good Manners.
- A Hyphen is used to join two Words together; as, Watch-man, Coach-man, Gold-ring; it is also used when a Word is written Part in one Line and Part in another.

- An Ellipsis or Omission, is when Part of a Word is left out; as, Child mind your Stops, or else I shall —, or as K—g G—e for King George.
- ' An Apostrophe is set over the Place where a Vowel or Letter is left out, as lov'd, fear'd, for loved, feared, &c. also cou'd, wou'd, shou'd, for could, would, should.
- ' The Accent or Mark for Pronunciation, placed over a Vowel, in a Word, is used sometimes to shew that the Strefs of the Voice in pronouncing the Word is upon that Syllable.
- " Quotation or a double Comma turned, is put at the beginning of such lines are recited out of other Authors.
- ¶ Parallels are often used in the Margins of Holy Writ, when a Sentence or Word may be otherwise term'd.
- *† An Asterism and Obe'isk or Dagger, are used to direct or refer to some Note or Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the Page.
- ☞ An Index or Hand signifies that Passage to be very remarkable against which it stands.
- § A Section or Divison is used in subdividing of a Chapter into lesser Parts.
- ¶ A Paragraph is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the Beginning of a new Subject or Matter.

DIRECTIONS and ADDRESS to Persons of DISTINCTION.

To the ROYAL FAMILY.

To the King's most excellent Majesty. Sir, or may it please your Majesty.

To his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. May it please your Royal Highness.

And in like Manner to any other of the Royal Family, changing what is to be changed.

Forms of Address.

To the NOBILITY.

To his Grace William Duke of D. My Lord Duke,
May it please your Grace, or Your Grace.

To the most Noble Charles Marquis of R. My Lord
Marquis, Your Lordship.

To the Right Honourable George Earl of S. My Lord,
Your Lordship.

To the Right Honourable Edw. Viscount H. My Lord,
Your Lordship.

To the Right Honourable George Lord C. My Lord,
Your Lordship.

The Wives of Noblemen are addressed in Forms equal
to their Husband's rank.

The Title of Lord and Right Honourable is given by
Courtesy, to all the Sons of Dukes and Marquises, and
to the eldest Sons of Earls; and the Title of Lady and
Right Honourable to all their Daughters: The younger
Sons of Earls, the Sons of Viscounts and Barons are all
Honourable and Esquires, and all their Daughters
Honourable.

The Title of Right Honourable is likewise conferred
on such Persons as have the King's Commission, and upon
those Gentlemen who enjoy Places of Trust and Honour.

The Title of Right Honourable is given to no Com-
moner, excepting those who are Members of his Majesty's
most honorable Privy Council, and the three Lord Mayor's
of London, York and Dublin, and the Provost of Edinbrough
during their Offices.

Every considerable Servant to the King, upon the
Civil or Military List, or to any of the Royal Family, is
stiled Esquire, *pro tempore*.

To the PARLIAMENT.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal in Parliament assembled. My Lords, or,
May it please your Lordships.

To

To the Right Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled, Gentlemen, or may it pleaſe your Honours.

To the Right Honourable Sir F. N. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who is generally one of his Maſteſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, Sir.

To the C L E R G Y.

To the moſt reverend Father in God Thomas Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury. My Lord, or Your Grace.

To the right reverend Father in God Lord Biſhop of S. My Lord.

To the right reverend the Lord Biſhop of G. Lord Almoner to his Maſteſty. My Lord.

N. B. All Biſhops have the Title of right reverend only, while the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and York are ſtiled moſt reverend.

To the reverend W. R. D. D. Dean of C. or Archdeacon or Chancellor of D. or Prebendary, &c, reverend Doctor, Mr. Dean, Reverend Sir, &c.

All Rectors, Vicars, Curates, Lecturers and Clergymen of other inferior Denominations are ſtiled Reverend.

To the Officers of his Maſteſty's Houſhold.

They are for the moſt Part addreſſed according to the Rank and Quality, though ſometimes agreeable to the Nature of their Office, My Lord Steward, My Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Vice Chamberlain, &c. and in all Superſcriptions of Letters which relate to Gentlemen's Employments, their Style of Office ſhould never be omitted.

To

To the Commissioners and Officers of the Civil List.

To the right honourable Robert Earl of G. Lord Privy Seal, Lord President of the Council, Lord Great Chamberlain, Earl Marshal of England, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. My Lord, Your Lordship.

To the right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Of the Treasury, Of Trade and Plantations, &c. My Lords, Your Lordships.

The Commissioners of the Customs, Excise, Stamp Office, Salt Duty, Navy, &c. must be stiled Honourable, and if any of them are Privy Counsellors, it is usual to stile them collectively, Right Honourable.

To the OFFICERS in the ARMY and NAVY.

In the Army all Noblemen are stiled according to their Rank, to which is added their employ.

To the honourable G. K. Esq; Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier General of his Majesty's Forces, Sir, Your Honour.

To the right honourable W. Earl of S. Captain of his Majesty's first Troop of Horse Guards. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. Band of Yeomen of the Guard, &c. My Lord, Your Lordship.

All Colonels are stiled honourable; all inferior Officers should have the Names of their Employments, set first, as for Example, to Major W. D. to Captain T. H. &c.

To the Ambassadors, Secretaries and Consuls.

All Ambassadors, have the Title of Excellency added to quality; as have also all Plenipotentiaries, foreign Governors, and the Lords Justices of Ireland.

To his excellency Sir B. D. Baronet, his Brittanic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Port, Sir, Your Excellency.

T.

- To his Excellency E. F. Esq; Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty, Sir, Your Excellency.
To his Excellency the Baron d'A. his Prussian Majesty's Resident at the Court of Great Britain, Sir, Your Excellency.
To Signor W. G. Secretary from the Republic of Venice, Sir.
To G. H. Esq; his Brittanic Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, Sir.

To the J U D G E S and L A W Y E R S.

- All Judges, if Privy Councillors, are stiled Right Honourable, otherwise, Honourable; as for Instance, To the Right Honourable A. B. Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, My Lord, Your Lordship.
To the Right Honourable P. V. Master of the Rolls, Sir, Your Honour.
To the Right Honourable Sir G. L. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, or, of the Common Pleas, My Lord, Your Lordship.
To the Honourable A. B. Lord Chief Baron, Sir, or, may it please you, Sir.
To the Honourable A. D. Esq; one of the Justices, or, to Judge T. Sir, or, May it please you, Sir.
To Sir R. D. his Majesty's Attorney, Solicitor, or, Advocate General, Sir.
All others in the Law, according to the Offices and Rank they bear; every Barrister has the Title of Esquire given him.

Of the LIEUTENANCY and MAGISTRACY.

- To the Right Honourable G. Earl of C. Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Durham, My Lord, Your Lordship.
To the Right Honourable D. C. Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, My Lord, Your Lordship.

All Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace have the Title of Esquire and Worshipful ; as have also all Sheriffs, and Recorders.

The Aldermen and Recorder of London, are stiled Right Worshipful ; as are all Mayors of Corporations, except those of London and York.

To P. S. Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Y. Sir, Your Worship.

To the Right Worshipful E. F. Esq; Alderman of Tower Ward, London, Sir, Your Worship.

To the Right Worshipful E. D. Recorder of the City of London, &c. Sir, Your Worship.

The Governors of Hospitals, Colleges, &c. which consist of Magistrates, or have any such among them, are stiled Right Worshipful, or, Worshipful, as their Titles allow.

To the GOVERNORS under the CROWN.

To his Excellency G. Lord S. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, My Lord, Your Lordship.

To the Right Honourable C. Earl of D. Governor of Dover Castle, &c. My Lord, Your Lordship.

The second Governors of Colonies, appointed by the King, are called Governors.

Those appointed by Proprietors, as the East India Company, &c. are stiled Deputy Governors

TO INCORPORATE BODIES.

Incorporate Bodies are called Honourable, as, To the Honourable Court of Directors of the united Company of Merchants, trading to the East Indies, Your Honours.

To the Honourable the Sub Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the South Sea Company, Your Honours.

To the Honourable the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England, Your Honours.

To

To the Masters and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Mercers.

'Tis usual to call a Baronet, and a Knight, Honourable, and their Wives Ladies; as, To the Honourable C. D. Baronet, at E. near S. Sir, Your Honour.

To the Honourable W. H. Knight at G. Surry, Sir, Your Honour.

To T. Y. Esq; at Wickham, or, To Mr. Y. at Wickham, Sir.

To Men of TRADE and PROFESSIONS.

To G. D. in Tower Street, London, Sir.

To Doctor M. R. in Bloomsbury Square, London, Sir, Doctor.

But the Method of addressing Men of Trade and Business is so common, and so well known that it does not require any further Examples.

CARDS of COMPLIMENTS, &c.

To invite a YOUNG LADY to an ASSEMBLY.

Mr. and Mrs. York's Compliments to Miss Young, they hope to have the Pleasure of her Company to the Assembly: a Corner of their Coach is at her service, and they beg leave to wait on her at Six.

Wednesday Morning,

Jan. 4, 1771.

A N S W E R.

Miss Young begs her Compliments to the obliging Mr. and Mrs. York; she is truly sensible of the Honour they intend her, and will do herself the Pleasure to wait on them at the Time proposed.

Thursday Noon.

From a Lady, inviting a Gentleman to be of a Party
or Cards the next Day.

Mrs. Thompson presents her Compliments to Mr. Goodnature, she is to have a few Friends at Cards To-Morrow, and cannot think of such an Evening without him : hopes he is not engaged.

Monday, 4 o'Clock.

The A N S W E R.

Mr Goodnature had the Honour to receive Mrs. Thompson's Card, which he considers as the greatest Compliment, and will do himself the Pleasure to wait on her in the Evening.

Tuesday Morning.

From a Lady to her intimate Acquaintance, inviting
her to Dinner.

The Bride and Bridegroom dine with Mr. Johnson To-Morrow, and they join with her in soliciting the Favour of Mrs. Civill's good Company, as the only Thing that can add to their Happiness. None of your second hand Apologies, pray now ; for indeed, my dear, you must come : we are to be very merry.

Friday Morning.

An Excuse to a Lady of Quality, for disappointing her.

Mrs Gray sends her most respectful Compliments to Lady Townsend, and hopes her Ladyship will do her the Justice to believe that she is inexpressibly concerned that she should not have the Honour of waiting on her Yesterday ; had she received the Card her Ladyship sent, in any tolerable Time, she could not have failed in her Duty ; but she was on a Party of Pleasure with Miss Temple, and did not see the Message she was honoured with, till this Morning.

Saturday Noon,

From

From a Lady, inviting a Gentleman to a Party of Cards, the same Day.

Mrs. Lovewell presents her most sincere Respects to Mr. Tollet, she has some Friends engaged for this Evening, about three Tables, which she thought herself obliged to inform him of; begs he will make no Apology, for she absolutely depends upon his company.

Monday Morning.

An A N S W E R.

Mr. Tollet returns his Compliments with the same sincerity, to the most obliging Mrs. Lovewell; he should have thought his Company agreeable to her and the rest of the Party, had he been honoured with a Re-Card the Day before; but as it is, he must confess that he has a Sort of Engagement upon his Hands, and cannot possibly do himself the Honour of waiting on Mrs. Lovewell.

Monday Noon.

From a Lady, who thought herself slighted by an Acquaintance.

Miss Bloom is sorry that any Accident should oblige her to give Miss Pollard the Trouble of another Card, after having left so many at the Door already; but she has Occasion to send something to her Friend Miss Wilson, and has forgot the Direction; she begs Pardon for this Freedom, and if Miss Pollard will oblige her in this Particular, she promises to be no farther impertinent.

Friday Noon.

An A N S W E R.

Miss Pollard does herself the Honour to send her Compliments to Miss Bloom; she is most extremely concerned at receiving a Card from her so full of resentment, and

does not pretend to say that her Displeasure is without Foundation; but there must be some Mistake in the Affair, since it is impossible for her to be guilty of so much rudeness, to a Lady for whom she has the most perfect affection. Miss Pollard will do herself the Pleasure to wait on Miss Bloom with the Direction, and endeavour to clear up the Misunderstanding; for she cannot base the Loss of a Friend that has ever been so dear to her.

Friday, 5 o'Clock.

L E T T E R S

On the most common, as well as important Occasions in Life.

From a Tradesman to his Correspondent, requesting the payment of a Sum of Money.

Sir,

A very unexpected Demand that has been made on me for Money, which I was in hopes of keeping in my Trade, obliges me to apply to your Assistance, for the Balance of the Accounts between us, or as much of it as you can spare: when I have an Opportunity to inform you of the Nature of this Demand, and the Necessity of my discharging it, you will readily excuse the freedom I now take with you; and as it is an Affair of such consequence to my Family, I know the Friendship you bear me will induce you to serve me effectually, I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

London, Jan. 16, 1771.

CHARLES NEEDY.

The A N S W E R.

Bristol, Jan. 24, 1771.

Sir,

It gives me singular Satisfaction, that I have it in my Power to answer your Demands, and am able to serve a Man I so much esteem. The Balance of the Account is

two

two hundred Pounds, for which I have procured a Bank Note, and for security, divided it, and sent one Half by the Carrier, and inclosed the other: I wish you may surmount this and every other Difficulty that lies in your Road to Happiness, and am, Sir, yours sincerely,

T. GOODNATURE.

From a young Gentleman to his Mother, confessing his Fault.

Cambridge, May 4, 1771.

Honoured Madam,

I am very unhappy in having disobliged you, and am ashamed to think that I have so little command of Temper; permit me to plead in excuse, for I think I shall never be so abandoned (and I pray God I never may) as to forget that it is the indispensable Duty of Children to obey their Parents, and that Ingratitude in a favourite Son, is but one Degree below Impiety. I am, Madam, with the utmost concern for what is past, your most dutiful and affectionate Son.

From a young Lady at School to her Mamma.

Dear Madam,

It is with Pleasure that I can direct to you in order to inquire after your Health, and to give you a Specimen of my mean Performance in Writing; I would not have you to be too severe in your Remarks, because I am sensible there are Faults enough; but if you will accept of it in the rough Order it presents itself to you, you will once more oblige, dear Madam, your most dutiful Daughter,

ELIZABETH JOHNSON.

From a Grandson to his Grandfather.

May 21, 1771.

Honoured Sir,

Permit me to lay at your Feet these few Lines, as a Testimony of my Obedience, and as this is the first Time
of

of writing to your honoured self, I hope you will not be severe in your Remarks, but be on the pardoning Side: it is a Pleasure to me that I can put this Performance of mine into your hand; but the Time will come, when I hope I shall be able to do it better; in the mean Time permit me to subscribe myself, honoured Sir, your most dutiful Grandson,

THOMAS WHITTAKER.

A N O T H E R.

Oxford, July 5, 1771.

Honoured Sir,

When I underwent an Examination last, you was pleased to express your dissatisfaction at my non Improvement, for which I am very sorry; permit me, therefore to beg Pardon for my past neglect, and to promise Obedience for the future; at the same Time I hope it will be no Breach of good Manners to say that I am not quite so bad as you imagine me to be, though I acknowledge myself to have appeared very faulty before: A good presence of Mind is what I should be glad to enjoy before my Examiners, but as this is a Thing very difficult to obtain, I hope you will pardon the want of it whenever you see me defective that way, and permit me to subscribe myself, honoured Sir, your most dutiful Grandson.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

From a Daughter to her Father.

Richmond, August 3, 1771.

Honoured Sir,

This being the first Fruit of my Performance in writing, I know not to whom I can dedicate it better than to yourself, who have the greatest right to it; and I beg leave to assure you that nothing shall be wanting in me towards answering your Expectations here, and accomplishing the great End of my eternal Happiness hereafter, I am, your most dutiful Daughter,

SARAH VINCENT.

From

From an elder Brother to a younger.

Dear Brother,

You have now been at the Academy above these twelve Months, and I am glad to hear you have applied yourself close to your Studies, more especially to that of Geography with the use of the Globes; but there is an old fashioned antiquated Book, that is worth a thousand of them, I mean the Bible, which ought not to be neglected, as it is highly worth your daily perusal: be advised, and let that and your private Devotions be your first Study in the Morning: think of that old proverb, which I don't doubt but you have heard, i. e. A Work well begun, is more than half done. I am, dear Brother, your most affectionate Brother,

Mile-end, August 12, 1771.

WM. SMITH.

From a young Lady at Boarding School to her Mamma.

Bow, Sep. 1771.

Honoured Madam,

Last Saturday Night I put the finishing Stroke to my Papa's new Cap, which you ordered me to embroider; my Governess is pleased to compliment me so far as to say that it is done in a very pretty Manner; whether she flatters me or not, I will not pretend to determine; but be that as it will, both you and my Papa may assure yourselves, that neither she nor any one else set a single Stitch in it: and whether well or ill executed, it is all my handy Work; if, Madam, when you receive it from the Carrier, who will be in London on Thursday next, you should think it worthy of the least Encouragement, I shall be proud of a small Present of Tea and Sugar, for my little Stock is almost exhausted, I am, honoured Madam, your dutiful Daughter,

SARAH DAWKIN.

P. S. Pray present my Duty to my Papa, my Uncle and Aunt, and Love to all Friends.

Ham-

Hammer Smith, Feb. 29.

Dear Cousin,

I had the Pleasure of reading your kind Letter to my Mamma, wherein you express your Love to me, for which I am very much obliged to you. I am glad to find you like Bath, and that you are in good Health; my Papa and Mama present their Compliments to Mrs. Askew, Mr. and Mrs. Kame, and to Mrs. March; my Uncle, Aunt, and Cousin do the like: My Compliments likewise wait on every one, and permit me to subscribe myself, dear Cousin, your affectionate Cousin,

T. CALDERWOOD.

London, Jan 19, 1771.

Honoured Sir,

Permit me to inform you of my safe arrival in Town, that I met with no Accident, and am now in good Health. As soon as you have an Opportunity I should be glad if you would send my Clothes; I have nothing more to add at present, but that my Uncle and Aunt present their Love to you, and to my Brother, and that you would accept of the same from, honoured Sir, your most dutiful Daughter,

M. EDWARDS.

A Creditor pressing for the Balance of an Account.

Sir,

I am really in great want of Cash at present, having several Payments to make next Week, and must therefore desire you will not fail making me a Remittance in a Post or two; your Account you know is of a long standing, therefore Payment cannot be deferred any longer; your Compliance and Answer are impatiently expected; in the mean Time I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

London, March 12, 1771.

J. HASTY.

Requesting

Requesting a Remittance of Money to a Shop keeper
in the Country.

Sir,

The great Demand we have at present for Money, induces us to hope that our Freedom will not be taken away, in requesting the kind Assistance of Mr. Friendly, for a Remittance of a Bill per first Post, or what Cash you can conveniently spare, by the Waggon: your Compliance, and further Order accompanying the same, will very much oblige, Sir, your most humble Servant,

London, July 21, 1771.

D. DODD.

From a Town Tenant to his Landlord, excusing
Delay of Payment.

Honoured Sir,

I am under great concern that I cannot at present answer your just Expectations. I have sustained such heavy Losses, and met with such great Disappointments of late, that I must intrude another Quarter on your Goodness; then whatever Shifts I am put to, you shall hear to more Satisfaction than at present, from, Sir, your most humble Servant,

London, Nov. 9, 1770.

THOMAS JONES.

From a Country Tenant to the same Purpose.

Honoured Sir,

The Season has been so bad, and I have had such Accidents to encounter with in a sick Family, loss of Cattle, &c. that I am obliged to trespass upon your Patience a Month or two longer, the Wheat Harvest, I hope, will furnish me the Means to answer your just Expectation, which will be a great Contentment to your honest Tenant, and humble Servant,

Berley, Nov. 19, 1770.

JOHN INDUSTRY.

The Landlord's Answer.

Mr. Industry,

I have your's; I hope you'll be as good as your Word, at the Expiration of the Time you have mentioned: I am unwilling to distress any honest Man, and I hope that I shall not meet with the worse usage for my forbearance; for, Lenity abused, even in generous Tempers, provokes Returns that some People call severe: but should not be deemed such, if just. I am, your's, &c.

London, Dec. 24. 1771.

WM. GOODNATURE.

To a Friend on Occasion of not answering his Letters.

Dear Sir,

It is so long since I had the favour of a Letter from you, that I am under great Apprehensions in Relation to your Health and Welfare; I beg you, Sir, to renew to me the Pleasure you used to give me in your Correspondence: for I have written three Letters to you before this, to which I have received no Answer, and am not conscious of having any way disobligeed you; if I have, I will most willingly ask your Pardon, for nobody can be more than I am, your affectionate and faithful Friend and Servant.

London, Jan. 31, 1770.

CHARLES WILSON.

To a Friend on his recovery from a dangerous Illness.

Dear Sir,

Give me leave to mingle my Joy with that of your Friends and Relations, on the recovery of your Health; and to join with them to bless God for continuing to your numerous well Wishers, the Benefit of your useful and valuable Life: that the Almighty may long preserve you in Health, and prosper all your Undertakings, for the good of your worthy Family, and the Pleasure of all your Friends and Acquaintances, is the hearty Prayer of, Sir, your faithful Friend, and humble Servant.

In

In answer to the preceding.

Dear Sir,

I give you many Thanks for your kind Congratulation; my return of Health will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can contribute in any Measure to the Happiness of my Friends, and particularly to that of you and yours; for I assure you, Sir, that nobody can be more than I am,

Your obliged humble Servant.

To a Person of note, in Acknowledgement of great Benefits received.

Honoured Sir,

Permit me to approach you with the thankful Acknowledgement of a grateful heart, on the Favour and Benefit your Goodness has conferred upon me; it shall be the Business of my whole Life, to the utmost of my Power to deserve it; and my whole Family which you have made happy with your Bounty, will every Day join with me in Prayer to God, to bless you with the Continuance of your valuable Health, a long Life, and all Honour, for so it will become us to do, for the unmerited Favours conferred upon,

Honoured Sir,

Your most dutiful Servant.

Another for Favours not so high, yet of a generous Nature.

Worthy Sir,

I should appear ungrateful if I did not add this further trouble to these I have already given you, of acknowledging your Goodness to me in this last Instance of it: may God Almighty return to you, Sir, an hundred Fold, the Benefit you have conferred upon me, and give me an opportunity by my further services to shew my grateful Heart, and how much I am,

Worthy Sir,

Your ever obliged and dutiful Servant.

An Excuse to a Person who wants to borrow Money.

Sir,

I am very sorry your Request comes to me at a Time when I am so pressed by my own Affairs that I cannot with any Convenience comply with it. I hope, Sir, you will excuse,

Your most humble Servant.

On the same Subject.

Sir,

I have on an urgent Occasion, been obliged to borrow a Sum of Money myself, within ten Days past; hence you'll judge of my want of Capacity rather than Inclination to comply with your Request.

I am, Sir, your sincere Friend.

On the same Subject.

Sir,

It is with pain, that I am obliged to lay open to you, on occasion of the Loan you request of me, my own inability; I shall be obliged to make very hard shifts to answer some necessary Demands, which must be complied with by a certain Time, and so can only say, I am sorry I have it not in Power to shew how sincerely I am,

Your most humble Servant.

To a Friend in Compliance with his Request to borrow a Sum of Money.

Sir,

You have highly obliged me in the Request you make me; I most chearfully comply with it, and inclose a Note for the requested Sum, payable on sight, and am not a little glad it is in my power to shew you how much I am,

Your most humble Servant.

Recommending an upper Servant.

Sir,

The bearer of this is Mr. Thomas Trusty, who I mentioned to you the last Time I saw you, and for whose integrity and ability to serve you in the Capacity you talked of, I dare be answerable: I take the greatest Pleasure in this Recommendation, as I doubt not but it will be of Service to you both; and am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

A Congratulation on entering into Office.

Sir,

I have learnt that your Virtue tastes the Reward that is due to it, and that you occupy at present the Post of N. on which you confer more Honour than it does on you, since you are worthy of the most illustrious in the Kingdom. Although Fortune should exert all her Efforts to load you with Honours, she would not satisfy my Desires; and though she should raise you to the highest Degree of Glory, would bestow much less than you deserve. I hope from our Friendship that these exalted Employments in which your dignity fixes you, will not blot me out of your Remembrance, since I have ever been and shall be, through Life,

Your's, &c.

A Reply to the foregoing Letter.

It is true, Sir, that I am provided with a Post, to which the Knowledge of my Defects forbade me to aspire, and in which I shall not acquit myself with that Success that Mankind may expect from my Attendance on it; but I intreat you to believe that the Change of Condition shall make no change in my Intention of obliging my Friends; and if I find any Happiness in my Fortune, it will be when you let me have an Opportunity of giving you some Proofs of my Affection, and to assure you that there is nothing I esteem so much as to be the Object of your Love, and to be through Life,

Your's, &c.

A Congratulation on Prosperity.

Sir,

The Joy that I receive from your Happiness obliges me to write to you at this Time in order to evince how much I interest myself in your good Fortune: I hope that this Declaration will not be disagreeable from a Person who would shew in reality that she is entirely,

Sir, your's, &c.

An Answer to the above.

Madam,

The Part that you take in my Fortune infinitely obliges me; 'tis a Mark of your Friendship which appears on every Occasion that is favourable to me; but I am confused when I consider that I have never done you any service which deserves it: Perhaps in Time to come I shall be more happy; and then I will convince you in reality how much I am,

Your's, &c.

Dear Mother,

Permit me in the Circumstances in which we are, to testify how much I am sensible of your Favours; be persuaded that I shall endeavour to render myself worthy of them more and more by my Conduct: I offer up my most ardent Prayers for your dear Person, may God preserve it, and grant you the Accomplishment of all your Wishes. I am with the profoundest respect and warmest Affection,

Dear Mother, your's, &c.

Dear Uncle,

We intend next Saturday to wait on you; we shall take a Boat, and as we go shall land at Greenwich; I know there is a beautiful Hospital in that Place, I have a strong Inclination to see it; I am impatient to be at your Country House, and to assure you by Word of mouth, how much I am with respect,

Your humble and most obedient

Servant and Nephew, &c.

Sir,

Sir,

We have been at Windsor; one must confess it is a charming Place; we have spent our Time there very agreeably: notwithstanding I am very glad of returning to our City. I am much, very much fatigued, not being yet accustomed to ride on horseback. I am, with Inclination,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant, &c.

Dear Brother,

Your Letter is come to hand; I see with Pleasure that you divert yourself much in the Country, I hope soon to have the same Pleasure, for our Holidays are very near: waiting for the Pleasure of embracing you, I am, with all my Heart,

Your most affectionate Brother, &c.

Dear Sister,

Here is a Toy, bought at the Fair, that I send you by the Servant; I desire you to accept it, and tell me if it suits your Taste. Mr. N. has ordered me to send you his Compliments. Farewel, remember sometimes,

Your affectionate Brother, &c.

Dear Friend,

I am very sorry for having set out without having taken leave of you, but I was in such haste that I could not act otherwise; I intended to return soon to London, and to have the Pleasure of seeing you there. I am, dear Friend,

Your most humble and most affectionate Servant, &c.

For the New Year.

Dear Father,

Please to accept the prayers that I offer in this renewing of the Year; the Lord grant you to enjoy a perfect State of Health, pour upon you his most precious blessings, and preserve you to a very advanced Age, for the happiness of our Family, and especially for me who am with all possible Respect and Affection, dear Father,

Your most humble and most obedient Son, &c.

A Letter of Recommendation, in favour of a Gentleman.

Sir,

The Gentleman who will deliver you this Letter has no other Fault but his Poverty; you will be at first surprized, and say within yourself that Poverty is no Fault: I am very glad to see you are of my opinion, and as I am of the same Sentiment I ought to tell you that it is of no Importance. He is a Man of Courage and Wit, of great Civility, of access, as you see, very agreeable, and of an extremely entertaining Conversation; he succeeds in all the Exercises, he rides the great Horse well, he fences well, to which I will add, that he has not forgot his Latin (viz. he is a Man of Learning) he would be an excellent Tutor for the Children of a Prince, if you could procure him that Employment, or some other of the same nature, you would have the satisfaction of obliging one of the most amiable and most accomplished Men in France, and of having besides obliged another, who has not indeed all those fine Qualities, but who is perfectly,

Sir,

Your's, &c.

On the same subject.

Your Merit, Sir, as well your Rank, renders you so recommendable and so necessary to your Friends, that you are always exposed to be troubled: This Letter will prove this Truth by the Request that I make you of assisting with your Protection him who is the Bearer of it; He is a Man of Merit that you will not be sorry for having obliged, and who will not be ungrateful for it.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Va.

Various Forms of RECEIPTS, when an Apprentice or Servant receives Money for the use of his Master or Employer, &c.

Received, January 14. 1771, of Mr. John Jones, forty-five Pounds ten Shillings, for my Master, Thomas Basley, on Account,

£. 45 10

per Timothy Trusty.

Received the 24th of February, 1771, of Vincent Vyce, six hundred Pounds, fourteen Shillings and six Pence, in full, for my Master, Edward Clayard,

£. 600 14 6

per George Harmless.

Received the 24th of March, 1771, of Mr. Theophilus Quincy and Company, one hundred and seventy-two Pounds, for Mr. Jonathan Gosling and Partners,

£. 172

per Titus Valuable.

Received the 14th of April, 1771, of the Honourable East-India Company, by the Hands of William Johnson, Esq; five thousand Pounds ten Shillings, for Mr. Duvall and Company,

£. 5000 10

per William Honesty

Received the of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, by the Hands of Mr. Edward Montague, seven hundred and thirty-four Pounds seventeen Shillings and six Pence, in full for Mr. Middleton and Company,

£. 734 17 6

per Ra'ph Manwaring

Re.

Received May 12, 1771, of the Worshipful Company
of Merchant Taylors, one hundred Pounds on Account,
of Mr. George Wright,

£. 100

per Chlifton Winkingham.

Received June the 24th, 1771, of Mr. Thomas
Townsend, twelve Pounds ten Shillings in Money, and
allowed for Land Tax fourteen Shillings, which makes
together twelve Pounds fourteen Shillings in full for a
Quarter's Rent, due at Lady Day last, for my Father,
Mr. John Hallah,

Cash 12 10

per John Hallah, Junr.

Tax 0 14

£. 12 14

Received July 31, 1771, of Mr. Oliver Johnson, forty
Pounds ten Shillings, for a Note of his Hand, given to
my Master Mr. Charles Young, due last Christmas, which
Note I promise to deliver to him To-morrow, upon his
giving me back this Receipt,

£. 40 10

per George Holdfast.

Received, August 27, 1771, of Richard Thomas, by
the Order and for the use of Mr. John Crew, three hun-
dred Pounds for my Master William Bowman,

£. 300

per Thomas Trusty.

Received September 15, 1771, of Clement Dealvill,
Esq; five hundred Pounds, being a Gift from an unknown
Hand, sent to him to be disbursed by my Master, Mr.
James

James Trusty, to such unfortunate Widows (according to Discretion) who have lost their Husbands in the late Rebellion

£. 500

per William Trulove.

Received October 26, 1771, of his Excellency Signor di Chielo, Ambassador extraordinary from the Republic of Venice, a Bill of Exchange drawn upon London for 6126 Ducats Banco, the Exchange five Shillings and two Pence Sterling per Ducat, which make 1478l. 10s. sterling, and when paid will be in full of all Demands due to Mr. Thomas Solomon,

£. 1478 10

per Charles Vyce.

Forms of RECEIPTS given by Merchants or Tradesmen, &c. themselves.

Received November the 5th, 1773, of Mr. Thomas Ready-money, two hundred Pounds, on Account for self and Company,

£. 200

per James Croft.

Received December 10, 1770, of Mrs. Charlotte Cobb, two Pounds ten Shillings, in full for a Quarter's Wages, due at Michaelmas Day last,

£. 2 10

Elizabeth Drudge.

Received of Mr. Henry Applegarth, ten Pounds, in full for a Quarter's salary, due this 25th Day of December, 1772, and all demands,

£. 10

per Thomas Assistant.

Re-

Received March 25, 1771, of Mr. John Thompson, eight Pounds ten Shillings and six Pence, in full for a Quarter's Rent, due this Day and all Demands,

£. 8 10 6

per Hugh Harrold.

Received the 7th of May, 1771, of Mr. Jacob Haw, thirty-four Pounds, in full for six Months Interest of six hundred and eighty Pounds, due at Lady Day last,

£. 34

per James Rich.

Received the 12th of August, 1774, of Mr. William Truffy, ninety-two Pounds and is in full for three Quarterly Payments of my Annuity, due at Christmas, Lady Day, and Midsummer Day last,

£. 92

per Simon Cash.

Received the 24th of July, 1772, of Mr. John Needy, a Note of his Hand for twenty-seven Pounds ten Shillings, due three Months after Date, which when paid is in full of all Demands,

£. 27 10

per William Sly.

Received the 26th of January, 1770, of Mr. James Manley, seven Pounds in part of a Bill of twenty Pounds,

£. 7

per Timothy Needy.

Received the 14th of July, 1772, of Mess. Dixon and Price, Assignees of the Estate and Effects of James Wasteful, a Bankrupt, the Sum of twenty-seven Pounds ten Shillings, being my Part of the first Dividend of the said Bankrupt's

Bankrupt's Estate, and is after the Rate of six Shillings in the Pound, for my Debt of one hundred Pounds proved under the said Commission,

£. 27 10

per Thomas Badluck.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Promissory Notes for a valuable Consideration, should always mention the Value received, if the Thing itself is not specified; which gives them Validity in a Court of Judicature.

Promissory Notes, payable to A. B. or Order, are indorsable from one Person to another, which is done in the following Manner, the present Possessor writes his Name on the Back of the Note, and delivers it to the Party whose Property it is to be.

It is unnecessary to indorse a promissory Note, payable to the Bearer, if the Note is good.

Promissory Notes and Book Debts, if not legally demanded in six Years cannot be recovered by Law. Vide Statute of Limitation.

PROMISSORY NOTES by Apprentices and Servants.

London, January 2, 1767.

I promise to pay the Honourable Charles Villiers, Esq; or Bearer on demand, forty Pounds, for Sir Jonathan Davauty and Partner,

£ 40

Thomas Freeman.

London.

I promise to pay the Royal African Company or Bearer on demand, eight thousand two hundred Pounds sixteen Shillings and ten Pence, for my Masters Master and Third,

8200l. 16s. 10d.

John Evans.

London

London.

I promise to pay the Honourable Directors of the English Company, trading to East India, or Bearer, on demand, three thousand Pounds, for my Father, James Shaw.

£. 3000

John Shaw.

M A S T E R S P R O M I S S O R Y N O T E S :

I promise to pay Mr. David King, or Bearer, on Demand six hundred Pounds. June 24, 1766.

£. 600

David Williams.

I promise to pay the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, ten thousand Pounds, for self and Company. July the 6th, 1766,

£. 10000

Willam Gordon.

I promise to pay Paul Portfoken, Esq; or order on Demand, three thousand six hundred and forty Pounds two Shillings Value received this of 1796,

£. 3640 2s.

William Johnson.

I promise to pay Sir John Gordon, or order the Sum of twenty Pounds in Manner following, viz. ten Pounds Part thereof, two Months after Date ; six Pounds more the 19th of June next ; and the Remaining four Pounds the 12th of August next following, Value received ; Witness my Hand at London the of 1766,

£. 20

Duncan Davison.

Brom-

Bromley, May 10, 1772.

Borrowed and received of Mr. Aron Goodfriend, the Sum of one hundred Pounds Sterling, which I promise to pay the said Aaron Goodfriend, or order on Demand, Witnes my Hand,

John Grant.

100

Witnes { Samuel Goodman,
George Hay.

BILLS of PARCELS.

The Honourable the Lady Ashley

Bought of Leonard Linendraper and Co.

1771,
4 June.

	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
12 Ells of Dowlas	at	1	4	per Ell	
16 Ells of Holland	—	3	4		
1 Piece of Cambrick				3	4
A Piece of Mullin				2	9
24½ Ells of Diaper	—	1	10		
34 Yds. of printed Linen	—	2	4		

£. 16 19 8

The Honourable the Lady Strawberry

Bought of Mary Milliner.

1772,
2 April.

	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
12 Yds. of Silver Ribbon	at	2	3	per Y.	
3 Pairs of Roman Gloves	—	2	4	per P.	
6 Doz. of Irish Lamb do.	—	1	2		
3 Sarfenet Hoods	—	4	8	each	
20 India Fans	—	3	6		
12½ Yards of fine Lace	—	12	6	per Y.	

£ 17 18 3

Bills of Parcels.

The Right Ronourable the Countess of Night and Day
Bought of Mary Tombs

1772, 13 Aug.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
36	China Plates	at	0	3	6 each			
12	Dishes ditto	—	0	9	11 each			
2½	Pair of Jars and a Pair of Beakers							
	allowed					12	9	6
	A Tea-Table set complete					3	12	1
	Indian spread Muslin, 1 Piece Quantity							
	14½ Yards	at	0	9	6			
	Fine Chints, 12 Pieces —	3	12	9	per P.			
						<u>£ 78 16 1½</u>		

Mr. Nicholas Norton

Bought of Jane Hofier, April 9, 1771.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
12	Pair of Womens Worsted mixt at	5	6	per P.
30	— of Mens Silk	—	12	8
40	— of Mens Yarn	—	4	0
12	— of Cotton ditto	—	5	2
16	— of Norwich Hose	—	3	9
19	— Thread	—	3	6
				<u>£. 39 14 6</u>

Mrs. Ann Vaughan

Bought of Theophilus Frusteran,

1772, 3 May.		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
12	Doz. of Malaga Lemons at	2	3	per Doz.			
8½	Hundreds of Lisbon ditto —	6	4	p. H.			
11	Ropes of Spanish Onions —	1	9	each			
1	Bushel of ditto Chestnuts				0	7	9
23½	Dozen of best China and Seville						
	Oranges	at	1	2 per Doz.			
12	Pomegranates	—	0	4½ each			
						<u>£. 7 0 0</u>	

Mr.

Bills of Parcels.

III

Mr. Claude Cockton

Bought of Robert Fishmonger and Partner,

1771,
4 June,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3 Hundred of Halerdeen at	6	14	6 per H.
2½ Hundred of Ling	--	8	12 6 —
3½ Hundred of Stockfish	--	3	16 8 —
3 Kegs of Sturgeon	--	0	16 4½ each
5½ Barrels of Herrings	--	3	14 3 —
95 Dried Salmon	--	0	2 4 —

£ 89 2 3

John Boteman Esq;

Bought of David Coffeefeller, Feb. 3, 1771.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
12½ lb. of Smyrna Coffee at	4	6 per lb.
24 lb. of Mocha ditto	--	5 9
12½ lb. of Imperial Tea	--	29 0
16½ lb. of best Bohea	--	13 9
21 lb. of Royal Green Tea	--	19 0
17 lb. of Sugar double refined	--	2 0

£ 60 18 11½

The Honourable Mrs. Johnson

Bought of William Salter and Partner,

1771,
May 12,

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
12½ lb. of Anchovies at	1	6 per lb.
28 lb. of Capers	--	0 10½ —
13½ of Saltpetre	--	1 4½ —
3 Gal. of pickled Mushrooms	--	3 5 per Q.
5 Gallons of Lucca Oil	--	11 9 per G.
A Westphalia Ham, 19lb.	--	1 0 per lb.

£ 8 19 7½

Bills of Parcels.

Mr. Edward Shakespear

Bought of John Pewterer and James Brazier,

1771,

Oct. 4,

s. d.

Hard Metal Plates, 3 doz.	}	at 1 6 per lb.
wt. 20 lb.		

8 Dishes ditto, a Monteth	}	— 1 4
and Cullender, wt. 30 lb.		

A Copper with a discharging Cock, wt. 66 lb.	}	— 1 6½
Iron work to ditto and a Crane, wt. 75½ lb.		

A Stove Grate with Shovel, Tongs, Pcker and Fender	}	— 1 4 6

£. 10 16 8½

Mr. John Doyley,

May 5, 1771.

Bought of Jonathan Furrier,

s. d.

Coney Skins 1678	at 13 9 per H.
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Beaver 300 lb.	— 6 11 per P.
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A Sable muff and Tippet allowed	20 6 8
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Fitch Skins 80	at 0 2½ per Sk.
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Otter Skins 59	— 2 6½
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Hare Skins 112	— 8 9 per H.
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£. 144 10 5½

Mr. James Cordwainer,

Bought of John Leatherfeller,

1771,

May 24.

s. d.

Goat Skins, 112	— 0 9½ each
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Calf Skins 16	— 3 9 —
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Large oiled Lamb Skins 200	}	— 1 4 —

Alomed

Bills of Parcels:

113

		s.	d.	
Alomed Sheep S. 129	at	1	2	_____
Oiled Buck 12	--	12	6	_____
Russia Hides 94	--	13	4	_____

£. 98 9 2

Mr. George Squintum,

Bought of Edmund Cheesemonger.

1771,

June 6.

	cwt.	qr.	lb.	l.	s.	d.	
16 Cheshire Cheeses wt.	5	2	14	at	1	13	6 per cwt.
12 Gloucester ditto	3	3	13	—	1	12	0
56 Stilton ditto	1	2	12	—	2	0	0
12 Firkins of Butter				—	1	16	4 each
6 Flitches of Bacon wt.	44	stone		—	0	4	2 per St.
12 Weyes of Suffolk Butter				—	8	11	11 — W.

£. 152 18 9½

Samuel Simpson, Esq;

Bought of George Grocer and Company.

1771,

March 10. 12½ lb. of Currants at 0 4 per lb.

18¼ lb Malaga Raisins — 0 5¼

17¼ lb. Raisins of } — 0 6
the Sun

85 lb. Rice — 0 4

64 lb. of Pepper — 1 4½

19 Sugar Loaves wt. } — 0 4½
2¼ cwt.

13 Oz. of Cloves — 0 9½ per O.

£. 13 3 0½

L 3

Mr.

Bills of Parcels.

Mr. James Somerset, Newcastle, April 2, 1771

Brought of John Woollendraper.

12 Yds. of fine Broad-Cloth at 13 9 per Y.

30 — superfine ditto — 18 0 —

19 — Yard wide ditto — 9 6 —

12 — Drugget — 7 0 —

24 — Salloon — 1 10 —

30 — Serge — 2 6 —

£.53 18 6Received at the same Time the Contents in full,
Per John Woollendraper.

B I L L on B O O K - D E B T S.

The Right Honourable the Lord Balfover, Dr.

To David Smith, Upholder.

		£.	s.	d.
1771,				
Feb. 12.	A rich Crimfon Damask Bed fixed, complete	69	17	6
March 3.	A Set of Window Curtains and Vallance ditto	15	19	8
April 14.	A Down Bed, Bolster, and Pillows with a Mattrafs and Quilt	16	6	0
17.	A Wrought Dimity Bed and Furniture, complete	30	16	2
19.	A Crimfon Velvet easy Chair, and six Stools ditto	15	16	8
May 12.	Chairs 10, with two armed ditto, Walnuttree framed	30	19	9
14.	A Fire Screen, Bed Table and Dressing Glafs	7	12	2
		Sum £.		

If a Servant receives the Bill let the Receipt run thus:

Received the 12th of December, 1771, of the Right Honourable the Lord Balfover, by the Hands of Mr. John Stewart, the full Contents, for my Master D. Smith.

Per JAMES DAVIES

Bills of Parcels.

Her Grace the Duchefs of Pinlimon, Dr.

To Joseph Cabinetmaker.

		£.	s.	d.
1760				
January 2.	A pair of Pier Glaffes 69 Inches in gilt Frames	—	—	—
5.	A Chimney Glefs and a pair of Sconces	—	—	—
Febru. 4.	A Pair of Indian Cabinets at 4s. each	—	—	—
16.	A Book Cafe with Glafs Doors and a Corner Cupboard ditto	—	—	—
March 16.	A Tea Table and Stand plated, wt. 112 oz. at 9s. per oz.	—	—	—
20.	A Dozen and a half of fine matted Chairs at 18s. 9d. each	—	—	—
April 2.	Twelve elbow Chairs fluffed with Hair, at 11. 12s. 6d. each	—	—	—
	A Dreffing Table with Implements for writing	—	—	—
		6	16	6
		£. 270	8	1

Received the 2d of April, 1772, of her Grace the Duchefs of Pinlimon fifty Pounds in Part,
for Mr. Joseph Cabinetmaker.

Per JAMES LYNN.

INLAND BILLS of EXCHANGE.

London, January 2, 1771.

£.56 0 0

Payable At Sight pay Mr. George Random, or Order,
at Sight. the Sum of fifty Pounds, the Value received
of Captain John Anderson, and place it to
Accompt as per Advice from

To Mr. James Dealwell,
at the George, Wardour
Street, London.

James Dilsell.

Greenwich, the 22d of July 1772.

Payable
after
Date.

Sixteen Days after Date, pay Titus Valentine,
eight Pounds ten Shillings and Six Pence,
Value received of the right honourable the
Lady Northal, and place it as by advice
from

Your's,

To Alderman
Joseph Pitts,
Exon.

Thomas Trusty.

£.8 6 6

OF FOREIGN BILLS of EXCHANGE.

London the 12th of June 1773, for Crowns 620 at Ufance.

London At Ufance pay this first of Exchange to Col.
on John Graham, or Order, six Hundred and
Calais. twenty Crowns, for the Value here received
of the right honourable Charles Earl of Wrex-
ham, and place it to Accompt as per Advice
from

To Mr. Moses Maynew,
Merchant in Calais.

Godfrey and Gower.

Paris

Paris, July the 4th, 1776, for Crowns 112 at $30\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2 U ℓ .

*Paris on
London.*

At double Usance, past this first of Exchange to Mr. William Paywell, or Order, the Sum of one Hundred and twelve Crowns, at thirty one Pence half Penny per Crown, value received of Mr. David le Petre, and put it to Accompt, as per Advice from

James Goodfriend.

To Mr. Paul Puttoff,
London.

A FACTOR's Remittance to his Employer.

Pence, Jan. 10, 1771, for Ducats 165 10 Banco, at $56\frac{1}{2}$ d. at Usance.

*Venice
on
London.*

At Usance pay this my first of Exchange, to the right worshi $\frac{1}{2}$ ful Sir William Goring, or Order, one Hundred and sixty-five Ducats, ten Grots Banco, at fifty-six Pence Half-penny per Ducat, Value received by ourselves, and place it as per Advice

John and Lumley.

To John Friend, Esq;
London.

(A Ducat is 24 Grots Banco)

London, Oct. 2, 1771, for 600 Ps. of $\frac{8}{9}$ Mex. at 3 Months.

*London
on
Leghorn.*

Three Months after Date, pay this my first of Exchange, to Mr. Andrew la Garde, or Order, six Hundred Mexico Pieces of $\frac{8}{9}$ for the Value received of himself, and place it to Accompt as per Advice from

Lawrence Gold.

To Mr. John Gray,
Merchant at Leghorn.

The FORM of a PETITION.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of
the Admiralty.

The humble Petition of THOMAS TRUSTY,

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner hath served in his Majesty's
Royal Navy twelve Years, on board the Britannia,
and passed Examination May the 4th, 1745, therefore
humbly refers your Lordships to his Certificates.

Your Petitioner, therefore most humbly prays
your Lordships to appoint him Gunner, to (his
Majesty's Ship) the Victory, A. B. Com-
mander, assuring you that should he be so
happy as to meet with your Approbation, he
will to the utmost of his Abilities endeavour
to approve himself worthy of so great a favour.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound, shall ever pray,
&c.

THOMAS TRUSTY.

MORAL and DIVINE SENTENCES;
both in Prose and Verse, on several Subjects.

A D V I C E.

I.

GIVE God thy great Creator homage due,
Consider first thy Business then pursue
Converse with honest Men let such be dear,
And self conceitedness in nought appear.

To

2.

To others Judgment due regard be shewn,
Be ever modest to defend thy own;
Who speaks to thee, thou with Attention hear,
Nor study how to make thy Wit appear.

3.

Beware of Drunkenness, it impairs the Understanding,
wastes the Estates, banishes the Reputation, consumes
the Body, and renders a Man of the brightest Parts, the
common Jest of an insignificant Clown.

Oh! that Men should put an Enemy into their Mouths
to steal away their Brains.

Shakespeare.

4.

Let Speech obliging, gentle, sweetly fall,
And in your looks at least be kind to all,
Let your whole Air be disengaged and free,
Yet not invite familiarity.

5.

Give none by hasty Judgment cause to grieve,
Love with interest, without fear forgive;
Respect, but never fawn upon the great,
Avoid Contention, Friendship cultivate.

6.

Weigh well your talent for the Part you'd play,
Avoid extremes and chuse the middle Way;
Let proper Objects never want a Tear,
Excuse Mistakes, in Friendship be sincere.

7.

Be well advised and wary Council make,
'Ere thou dost any Business undertake;
When undertaken, thy Endeavours bend,
To bring thy Action to a perfect End.

8.

Think well 'ere you resolve, weigh each Event,
Lest when too late, in sorrow you repent.

9.

Reprove with gentleness, with Truth commend,
Laugh at a jest, but laugh not without End;
To each Man's calling due regard be shewn,
Ne'er criticize to make your learning known.

Scor

Scorn to deceive, think much, but little speak,
Preserve what's given for the giver's sake.
Forgive poor Debtors, equal Pleasure flows,
To him who Mercy finds who Mercy shews.

If Anger kindles, check th' impetuous Flame,
Nor let your Tongue traduce an absent Name.
Let not Ingratitude your Honour stain,
Play for Diversion but despise the Gain.

On V I R T U E.

For blessing ever waits on virtuous deeds,
And tho' a late — a sure reward succeeds.

I.

As Virtue in general is of an amiable and lovely Nature, there are some particular kinds of it, which are more so than others; and these are such as dispose us to do good to Mankind; Temperance, and Abstinence, Faith and Devotion, are in themselves, perhaps as laudable as any other Virues; but those which make a Man popular and beloved, are Justice, Charity, Munificence, and in short all the good Qualities that render us beneficial to each other.

II.

The two great ornaments of Virtue, which shews her in the most advantageous view, and makes her altogether lovely, are Chearfulness, and Good nature, these generally go together, as a Man cannot be agreeable to others, who is not easy within himself; these are both very requisite in a virtuous Mind, to keep out the melancholy from the many serious Thoughts it is engaged in, and so hinder its natural hatred of vice from falling into severity and Censoriousness.

III.

With glittering beams, and native Glory bright,
Virtue nor Darkness dreads, nor covets Light,
But from her settled orb looks calmly down,
On Life or Death, a Prison or a Crown.

4.
Virtue the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,
The noblest ornament of the Human Kind;
Virtue's our safe guard, and our guiding Star,
That stirs up Reason when our Senses err.

5.
True Sons of Virtue mean repulse disdain,
Nor does their shining Honours ever stain;
Their glorious Minds are so securely great,
They neither swell nor sink at Turns of Fate.

6.
If Happiness be your Pursuit,
Plant Virtue, and Content's the Fruit.

7.
Virtue the Friend of Life, the Soul of Health,
The poor Man's Comfort, and the rich Man's Wealth.

8.
Virtue and Friendship above all Things,
Purchase to Men, Love and Good-will.

9.
Virtue has secret Charms which all Men Love.
And those that do not chuse her, yet approve.

10.
Virtue and Arts are attained by frequent
Practice and Perseverance.

11.
By virtuous Use the Life and Manners frame,
Manly and simply pure, and free from blame.

On R E L I G I O N.

Religion with a grateful Mein,
All lovely, smiling and serene.

1.
The Commands of Heaven, in the observance of which
Religion principally consists, are very plain and obvious to
the meanest understanding, and are nothing else but Ex-
hortations to Love, and Directions for social Happiness.

2.

Divine Worship is that which distinguishes Mankind from the Brutal Part of the Creation, more than that Ray of the Divinity, our Reason; for they frequently discover some Affinity to the one, but in no one Action whatsoever betray the least Resemblance to the other.

3.

Moral Virtues themselves with Religion are but cold, lifeless and insipid: 'Tis that which forms the most sublime Ideas, and warms the Soul more than sensual Pleasures.

4.

Great is the steadiness of Soul and Thought,
By Reason bred, and by Religion taught;
Which like a Rock amidst the stormy waves,
Unmov'd remains, and all affliction braves.

5.

Hail! gentle Piety! unmingled Joy,
Whose fulness satisfies, but ne'er can cloy!
Spread thy soft Wings o'er my devoted Breast,
And settle there an everlasting Guest.

6.

Religion prompts us to a future State;
The last appeal from Fortune and from Fate;
Where God's all righteous ways will be declared,
The bad meet Punishment, the good Reward.

WISDOM and BEAUTY.

1.

Wisdom is glorious and never fadeth away, yet she is easily seen of them that love her, and found of such as are worthy of her, sheweth herself favourably unto them in the Way, and meeting them in every thought.

2.

There is nothing that gives one so true and pleasing a prospect of Human Nature, as the Contemplation of Wisdom and Beauty: the latter is peculiar to that Sex which is therefore called the Fair, and when both meet in the same Person the Character is lovely and desirable.

3.

Happy is the Man who findeth Wisdom, and the Man who getteth Understanding, for the Merchandise of it is better than the Merchandise of Silver, and the Gain thereof than fine Gold. She is more precious than Rubies; and all the Things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of Days are in her right Hand; and in her left, Riches and Honour; her Ways are Ways of Pleasantness, and all her Paths are Peace.

4.

Wisdom's an evenness of Mind and Soul,
A steady Temper, which no Cares controul;
No Passions ruffle, no Desires inflame;
Still constant to itself, and still the same.

5.

Beauty, like Ice our footing does betray,
Who can tread sure on the smooth slippery Way;
Pleas'd with the Passage, we slide swiftly on;
And see the dangers which we cannot shun.

E D U C A T I O N.

1.

'Tis Education alone that can mend Nature, and improve the Talents of that Benefactress. Has she given us a Share of Sense and Reason? Education carries up our Wisdom and our Reason to Judgment.

2.

Education is the learned Alchymist that purges away our Dross, and Sublimes our Dispositions: that reads us Lectures of use upon every turning and winding of our Actions; informs us in our general and particular Duties; teaches us to worship Heaven; to honour our Parents; to reverence our Elders; to subject ourselves to the Laws; to obey our Governors; to love our Friends; to cherish our Wives; be affectionate to our Children, and not injurious to any.

3.

3.
Education strikes in with Philosophy in many Lessons;
teaches us not to be overjoyed in Prosperity, nor too much
dejected in Adversity; nor too dissolute in our Pleasures;
nor in our Anger to be transported to a fury that is brutal.

4.
Youth, like the soften'd Wax, with Ease will take,
Those Images, which first Impressions make:
If they be fair, the Lives will sure be bright;
If foul, they'll clouded be with Shades of Night.

5.
Youth, like tender Oziers take the Bow,
And as they first are fashion'd alway grow;
For what we learn in Youth, to that alone,
In Age we are by second Nature prone.

F R I E N D S H I P.

1.
All other Things desirable in Life are good as appropriated
to some particular Purpose; Money serves our Uses; Riches
procure us Respect; Honours gain us Applause; Pleasures
contribute to our Enjoyment of the World; Health secures us
against Pain; and gives the true Use of our Limbs. Friend-
ship contains in it a Number of Conveniences; it is of
service in all Exigencies and Circumstances of Life; it is
to be excluded from no Place, or Occasion; can never be
unseasonable, never troublesome.

2.
Tell me, ye knowing, and discerning Few,
Where I may find a Friend who's firm and true;
Who dares stand by me when in deep distress,
And then his Love and Friendship must express;
Who by a secret Sympathy can share,
My Joy, my Grief, my Misery, my Care;
He must be prudent, faithful, just, and Wise,
Who can, to such a Pitch of Friendship, rise.

3.

A faithful Friend is a strong defence; and he that hath found such a one, hath found a Treasure. Nothing doth countervail a faithful Friend; and his Excellency is invaluable; a faithful Friend is the Medicine of Life; and they that fear the Lord shall find him. Whoso feareth the Lord shall direct his Friendship aright; for as he is, so shall his Neighbour (that is, his Friend) be also.

4.

A Friend should always like a Friend indite,
Speak as he thinks, and as he thinks should write;
Searching for Faults, as he would Beauties find,
To friendship true, but not to Justice blind.

5.

He that for Interest, Friendship does pretend,
Forfeits the Name and Virtue of a Friend.

6.

A generous Friendship no cold Medium knows,
Burns with one Love, with one Resentment glows:
One should our Int'rests and our Passions be;
My Friend must flight the Man that injures me.

7.

The Bliss of Friendship Vice can never know;
From Virtue's Fount alone that Stream must flow.

H O N O U R.

1.

Honour, though a different principal from Religion, produces the same Effects, the Lines of Actions, though drawn from different Parts, terminate in the same Point; Religion embraces Virtue, as it is enjoined by the Laws of God, Honour as it is graceful and ornamental to Nature.

2.

Honour's a sacred Tie, the noble Minds distinguished Perfection, that aids and strengthens Virtue where it meets her, and imitates her Actions where she is not.

3.

3.
The Sense of honour is of so fine and delicate a Nature, that it is only to be met with in Minds which are naturally noble, or in such as have been cultivated by great Examples or a refined Education.

4.
Honour! that Spark of the Celestial Fire,
That above Nature makes Mankind aspire;
Ennobles the rude Passions of our Frame,
With thirst of Glory and desire of Fame.

L E A R N I N G.

*A little Learning is a dangerous Thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring;
There shallow Draughts intoxicate the Brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.*

1.
The Design of Learning, is either to render a Man an agreeable Companion to himself, and teach him to support Solitude with Pleasure; or, if he is not born to an Estate, to supply that Defect, and furnish him with the Means of getting one.

2.
Nobility, Riches, State, and Supremacy, can procure us a customary Respect, and make us the Idols of an unthinking Croud; but Knowledge and Learning alone recommend us to the Love of those in a superior Class, who admire more the Merits of our Understanding than the Advantages of our Birth and Fortune.

3.
How pleasant, and how sweet it is to see
Riches and Grandeur mixt with Decency!
But more sweet, thy lab'ring Steps to guide
To Virtues Heights, with Wisdom well supplied,
And all the Magazines of Learning fortified.

}
4.

4.

Fir'd with the Charms fair Science does impart,
 In fearless Youth we tempt the Heights of Art.
 While from the bounded level of our mind,
 Short views we take, nor take the Lengths behind,
 But more advanc'd behold, with strange surprize,
 New, distant Scenes of endless Science rise.

5.

Look cautious round, your genius nicely know,
 And mark how far its utmost stretch will go.

I N D U S T R Y.

1.

So true to Industry, and so zealous for Employment have wise Men been in all Ages, that they have looked upon Idleness and Inactivity as Crimes of a heinous Nature, and those who have search'd into Human Nature observe, that nothing so much shews the Nobleness of the Soul as that its Felicity consists in Action.

2.

Industry is needful in every Condition of Life, we cannot without it act in any State decently or usefully, either to the Benefit or Satisfaction of others or to our own Advantage or Comfort, it is requisite for procuring ease and Satisfaction to the mind, and attended with a good Conscience sweetens our Enjoyments, and seasons our Attainments, is a Guard to Innocence and a Bar to Temptation.

3.

I flee Sloth, the Canker of good Men, and Parts,
 Of Health, of Wealth, of Honour, and of Arts.
 Such as court Fame must not their Senses please;
 Her Chariot lags, when drawn by Sloth and Ease.

4.

4.
Observe the Ant, for she instructs the Man,
And preacheth Labour, gathering all she can,
Then brings it to increase her heap at home
Against the Winter, which she knows will come ;
And when it comes, she creeps abroad no more,
But lies at home, and feasts upon her Store.

5.
Quickly lay hold of Time while in your Power:
Be careful well to husband every Hour.
Despair of nothing which you would attain ;
Unwearied Diligence your Point will gain.

H O N E S T Y.

1.
An honest Man's dealings are Square and above-board ;
he discovers the Faults of what he would sell ; restores
the overseen Gain of a false Reckoning ; and esteems a
Bribe venomous, though it comes gilded over with the
Colour of gratuity.

2.
The Checks of an honest Man are never stained with
the Blushes of Recantation ; nor does his Tongue falter
to make good a Lye, with the secret Glosses of a double
or reserved Sense. His fair Conditions are without
dissembling, and he loves Actions above Words ; hates
Falshood worse than Death ; is a faithful Client of Truth,
and no Man's Enemy.

3.
An Honest Mind, safely alone,
May travel thro' the burning Zone ;
Or thro' the deepest Scythian Snows,
Or where the fam'd Hydaspes flows.

4.
Convince the World that you're devout, and true,
Be just in all you say, and all you do ;
Whatever be your Birth, you're sure to be
A Peer of the first Magnitude to me.

5.
Short is the Date in which ill Acts prevail,
But Honesty's a Rock can never fail.

H U M I L I T Y.

Humility is the grand Virtue that leads to Contentment, it cuts off the Envy and Malice of Inferiors and Equals, and makes us patiently bear the Insults of Superiors.

2.
As Arrogance, and Conceitness of our own Abilities are very shocking and offensive to Men of Sense and Virtue, we may be sure they are highly displeasing to that Being who always delights in an humble Mind.

M O D E S T Y.

1.
A just and reasonable Modesty does not only recommend Eloquence, but sets off every great Talent which a Man can be possessed of, it hightens all the Virtues which it accompanies like the Shades in Paintings, it raises and rounds every Figure, and makes the Colours more beautiful though not so glaring as they would be without it.

2.
Modesty is not only an Ornament, but also a guard to Virtue, it is a Kind of quick and delicate Feeling in the Soul, which makes her Shrink and withdraw herself from every Thing that has Danger in it; it has such an exquisite Sensibility, as warns her to the first Appearance of every Thing that is hurtful.

3.
Immodest Words admit of no defence,
For want of Decency, is want of Sense;
In modest Actions there are certain Rules,
Which to transgress confirms us Knaves or Fools.

D E C E N C Y.**1.**

The Comeliness of Persons and Decency of Behaviour, add infinite Weight to what is pronounced by any one. 'Tis the Want of this that often makes the Rebukes and Advice of old rigid Persons of no Effect, and leaves a Displeasure in the Minds of those they are directed to: But Youth and Beauty, if accompanied with a graceful and becoming Severity, is of a mighty force to raise, even in the most Profligate, a Sense of Shame. In Milton, the Devil is never described ashamed but once, and that at the Rebuke of a beauteous Angel.

2.

Without Decency, Valour would degenerate into Brutality; Learning into Pedantry, and the genteelst Demeanor into Affectation: even Religion itself, unless Decency be the Handmaid which waits upon her, is apt to make People appear guilty of Sourness and ill Humour: but this shews Virtue in her original Form, adds a comeliness to Religion, and gives its Professors the justest Title to the Beauty of Holiness.

T R U T H.**1.**

Truth is the Band of Union, and the Basis of Human Happiness. Without this Virtue there is no reliance upon Language, no Confidence in Friendship, and no Security in Promises or Oaths.

2.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at Hand and sits upon our Lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: whereas a Lye is troublesome, and sets a Man's Invention on the Rack; and one Trick needs a great many more of the same Kind to make it good.

I D L E.

I D L E N E S S.

1.

If we look back into the old World, we shall find that its Vigour was owing to Exercise, Sprightliness and Activity: Luxury and Idleness, first debilitated and impaired the Strength of Nature.

2.

Action keeps the Soul in constant Health, but Idleness corrupts and rusts the Mind; for a Man of great Abilities may through Negligence and Idleness become so mean despicable, as to be an Incumbrance to Society, and a Burthen to himself.

3.

The first Physicians by Debauch were made,
Excess began, and sloth sustains the Trade;
By Chance our long liv'd Fathers earn'd their Food,
Toil strung the Nerves and purify'd the Blood.

S T U D Y.

1.

Aristotle says, that to become an able Man in any Profession, three Things are necessary, that is to say, Nature, Study and Practice.

2.

Make the Study of the sacred Scriptures your daily Practice, and principal Concern; and embrace the Doctrines contained in them as the Oracles of Heaven, and the Dictates of that Spirit which cannot lye.

3.

The whole Universe is your Library: Authors, Conversation, and Remarks upon them are your best Tutors.

4.

There is not a wider Difference betwixt Man and Beast, than betwixt Man and Man: And to what is this Difference owing, but to the distinguished Improvements

of

of the Mind by Study and Meditation? without these helps no Distinction of Faculties will render us conspicuous.

5.
Study to be eminent. Mediocrity is below a brave Soul. Eminency in Knowledge conjunct with equal goodness will be to you of all others the most commendable Distinction.

6.
He most improves who Studies with delight,
And learns sound Morals while he learns to write.

K N O W L E D G E.

1.
Knowledge, softened with complacency and good breeding, will make a Man equally beloved and admired; but being joined with a severe and morose Temper it makes a Man rather feared than respected.

2.
Knowledge is that which next to Virtue truly and essentially raises one Man above another; it finishes one half of the human Soul: it makes Beings pleasant to us; it fills the mind with entertaining Views, and administers to it a perpetual Series of Gratification; it gives ease to Solitude, and a gracefulness to Retirement; it fills a Public Station with suitable Abilities, and adds a Lustre to those who are in Possession of them.

3.
Knowledge by Time, advances slow and wise,
Turns ev'ry where its deep discerning Eyes;
Sees what beset, and what may yet beset,
Concludes from both, and best provides for all.

4.
In Natures search, we to the Cause advance;
But Knowledge must inform our Ignorance;
To judge of Arts, we must their Object know,
And from the Current to the Spring we go.

5.
From Art and Science true Contentment flow,
For 'tis a God-like Attribute to know.

L E T T E R S.

1.

By the Assistance of Letters the Memory of past Things is preserved, and the fore Knowledge of some Things to come is revealed: By them even Things inanimate instruct and admonish us.

2.

Letters annihilate intervenient Time, and make past Ages present; so that the Living and the Dead converse together, and with this Advantage, that we may learn from the Admonitions of the dead, that which the living dare not, or care not to say.

W O R D S.

Words are those Channels by which the Knowledge of Things is conveyed to our Understanding: And therefore upon a right Apprehension of them depends the Rectitude of our Notions; and in order to form our Judgment right, they must be understood in their proper meaning, and used in their true Sense, either in Writing or Speaking.

F A L S H O O D S.

1.

Whatsoever Convenience may be thought to be in Falshood and Dissimulation, it is soon over; but the Inconvenience of it is perpetual, because it brings a Man under an everlasting Jealousy and Suspicion, so that he is not believed when he speaks Truth, nor trusted when perhaps he means honestly.

2.

An untruth in Discourse is a disagreement between the Speech and the Mind of the Speaker. When one Thing is declared, and another meant, Words are no image of the Thoughts: It makes the Marks of Speech insignificant.

3.

Let Justice o'er thy Word and Deed preside,
And Falshood shun, a most deceitful Guide.

R E.

R E P R O A C H.

Good Name in Man or Woman, is the immediate Jewel of our Souls; who steals my Purse, steals Trash, 'tis something, nothing, 'twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to Thousands; but he who filches from me my good Name, robs me of that, which not enriches him, but makes me poor indeed.

C R I T I C I S M.

1.

In Poets, as true genius is but rare,
True Taste as seldom is the Critick's Share;
Both must alike from Heaven derive their Light,
These born to judges, as well as those to write.

2.

Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure freely, who have written well;
Authors are partial to their Wit, 'tis true,
But are not Criticks to their Judgment too.

3.

A perfect Judge will read each Work of Wit,
With the same Spirit that its Author writ,
Survey the whole, nor seek slight Faults to find,
Where Nature moves, and Rapture warms the Mind.

4.

Errors, like Streams upon the Surface flow,
He who would search for Pearls must dive below.

On the B R I T I S H N A T I O N.

1.

Fair Liberty fits Goddess of our Isle;
And peaceful Blessings all around her smile,
Darkness and Bigotry before her fly;
And Truth and Virtue grow beneath her Eye.

2.

From British Laws our choicest Blessings come,
Honour abroad and Liberty at home.

PLEASURE and RECREATION.

1.

Pleasure and Recreation, of one Kind or another, are absolutely necessary to relieve our Minds and Bodies from too constant Attention and Labour.

2.

In rural Seats the Soul of Pleasure reigns,
The Life of Beauty fills the rural Scenes,
Ev'n Love, if Fame and Poets Truth declare;
Drew first its Breathings in a rural Air.

3.

Recreation after Business is allowable, but he that follows his Pleasure instead of his Business shall in a little Time have no Business to follow.

4.

Too frequent Use does the Delight exclude,
Pleasure's a Toil when constantly pursued,
Fond airy Pleasure dances in our Eyes,
And spreads false Images in fair disguise.

F A M E.

1.

A scanty Fortune clips the Wings of Fame,
And checks the Progress of a rising Name.

2.

Fame is at best but an inconsistent good,
Vain are the boasted Titles of our Blood;
We soonest lose what we most highly prize,
And with our Youth our short liv'd Beauty dies.

3.

Fame, due to vast deserts is kept in Store,
Unpaid, till the discernor is no more.

4.

A gen'rous Ardour boils within my Breast,
Eager of Action, Enemy to Rest;
This urges me to flight, and fires my Mind,
To leave a memorable Name behind.

5.

The Thing call'd Life, with ease I can disclaim,
And think it over-sold to purchase Fame.

I D L E.

I D L E N E S S.

Action keeps the Soul in constant Health, but Idleness corrupts, and rusts the Mind; for a Man of great Abilities may by Negligence and Idleness become so mean and despicable, as to be an Incumbrance to Society, and a Burthen to himself.

2.

How many live in the World as if they had never been born! They pass through life like a Bird through the Air, and leave no track behind them; waste the Prime of their Days in deliberating what they shall do; and bring them to a Period, without coming to any determination.

B U S I N E S S.

How bright does the Soul grow with Use and Business, with what proportioned sweetness does that Family flourish, where but one laborious Guide steers to an order'd and regular Course.

2.

When thou hast Business of concern to do,
With Prudence Act, and Resolution too;
Under whose Conduct you will seldom fail;
Wisdom and Courage join'd must needs prevail.

HUMAN PRUDENCE: or how to get Riches.

1.

In Things of Moment on thy self depend,
Nor trust too far thy Servant or thy Friend,
With private Views thy Friend may Promise fair,
And Servants very seldom prove sincere.

2.

What can be done with care perform to Day,
Dangers, unthought of, will attend Delay;
Your distant Prospects all precarious are,
And Fortune is as fickle as she's fair.

3.

Nor trivial Loss, nor trivial Gain despise,
Mole-hills, if often heaped to Mountains rise:
Weigh every small Expence, and nothing waste,
Farthings long sav'd, amount to Pounds at last.

G O O D N A T U R E.

1.

Good Nature is the Foundation of all Virtues, either Religious or Civil; Good Nature which is Friendship between Man and Man, good Breeding in Courts, Charity in Religion and the true Spring of all Beneficence in general.

2.

Good Nature and good Sense must ever join,
To err is human, to forgive Divine.

3.

We should always be ready to do good Offices, even to the meanest of our fellow creatures; as there is no one to whose assistance we may not upon some occasion or other be greatly indebted.

M A R R I A G E.

1.

Good Nature and evenness of Temper, will give you an easy Companion for Life; Virtue and good Sense an agreeable Friend; Love and Constancy, a good Wife or Husband.

2.

Marriage the happiest State of Life would be,
If Hands were only join'd where Hearts agree.

3.

To set Marriage in a proper light we ought to consider it as a State of Grace, and the first Ordinance of God to Mankind; as a Business of the greatest Importance in Life, and a Change of Condition we cannot make with too much Reverence and Deliberation.

4.

O Marriage! happiest, easiest, safest State,
Let Debauchees and Drunkards scorn thy Rights;
Who, in their nauseous Draughts and Lusts profane
Both thee and Heaven, by whom thou wert ordain'd.

G A M I N G.

1.

The Diversion of Cards and Dice, however engaging, are often Provocatives to Avarice and loss of Temper; therefore should be no more than Recreation and innocent Amusements.

2.

2.

All cheat at Cards, still gaping for their Prey,
Quarrels create; and Mischiefs follow Play:
It loses Time, disturbs the Mind and Sense
Whilst Oaths and Lyes are oft the Consequence,
And Murders sometimes follow loss of Pence.

S E L E C T T H O U G H T S.

Few take care to live well, but many to live long;
though it is in every Body's Power to do the former, but
in no Man's Power to do the latter.

The first Requisite in Conversation is Truth; the
second Sense; the third, good Humour, and the fourth,
Wit.

Slanderers are like Flies; they pass over the good Part
of a Man, and indulge on his Sores.

Keen Glances of Censure proceed generally from a
dark involved Temper, like Flashes of Lightning from
a gloomy Sky.

Those who blow the Coals of others Strife, may chance
to have the Sparks fly in their own Face.

Words are like Arrows and should not be shot at
Random.

The poor are seldomer Sick for Want of Food, than
the Rich are by the Excess of it.

Those who are of Opinion that Money will do every
Thing, may be reasonably suspected to do every Thing
for Money.

A good Conscience is to the Soul what Health is to
the Body.

Content is natural Wealth, and Luxury is artificial
Poverty.

A Lyar is a Coward to Man, and a Bravo to his God.

King Henry IV. of France (to recommend Affability
and Good Nature) used to say, that one Drop of Honey
attracts more Flies than a Spoonful of Vinegar.

It is easier to praise People into Virtue than rail
them out of Vice.

A sure way to please in Company, is to seem pleased
with your Company.

Polite.

Politeness consists in being easy yourself, and making others so.

We may be as good as we please, if we please to be good.

None are so empty as those that are full of themselves.

Despise not Advice even of the meanest: the Cackling of Geese preserved the Roman State.

Ill Habits are easier conquered To-day than To-morrow.

A Knave may gain more than an honest Man for a Day, but the honest Man will gain more than the Knave in a Year.

If a Coat be ever so fine that a Fool wears, it is still but a Fool's Coat.

Despise not an Enemy though ever so weak, but consider that the Lion may perish by the Puncture of an Asp.

In Courts and Cities we are entertained with the Works of Men, in the Country with the Works of God: one is the Province of Art, the other of Nature.

They worship God best who resemble him most.

Passions are the Gales of Life; and it is our Part to take Care they do not rise into a Tempest.

To be angry is to revenge the Faults of others upon ourselves.

Point not at the Faults of others with a foul Finger.

If the Devil catches a Man idle, he generally sets him to work.

If we did not flatter ourselves, Flattery from others would have no Effect.

When Men grow virtuous in their old Age, they only make a Sacrifice to God of the Devil's leaving.

The Caresses of bad Men resemble the Fawning of a Grey Hound, which while he shews you his Love, fouls you with his Paws.

Envy is a certain Acknowledgement of Superiority in the Person envied: Of all Vices, it is the basest and meanest: And the Breast of the envious Man ever contains a Hill.

We should never despise People for want of natural Parts, but for making a Wrong use of them; thus, if a
Man

Man walks lame he is pitied, if he dances lame he is laughed at.

Some Persons are so very obliging, that they never oblige.

A malignant Praise has always been the most Successful Vehicle to insinuate Slander, as Poison is never more artfully conveyed then in Perfume.

(Part of an Epitaph). What I possessed is left to others, what I gave to the Poor remains with me.

Wisdom's best School is Adversity: Prosperity was painted by the Ancients like a Harlot, quite blind, on the Brink of a frightful Precipice.

The voluptuous Man stands in the Market to be bought and sold.

Procrastination is the Thief of Time.

Industry is the true Philosopher's Stone.

He that injures one, threatens an Hundred.

Tongues are like Race Horses, which run the faster the less Weight they carry.

When Socrates was told that his Judges had sentenced him to death: And hath not Nature, said he, passed the same upon them.

Every Person hath just as much Pride as he wants Sense.

He who swears tells us his bare Word is not to be credited.

True Modesty is ashamed of every thing that is criminal; false Modesty of every that is unfashionable.

When Compliments were less in Fashion, Sincerity was more esteemed.

Nature has wisely furnished us with two Ears and but one Tongue; a most useful Lesson if rightly attended to.

Those who fear God the most, fear Men the least.

Living high brings Men low.

A desire of appearing witty is the most certain Method of preventing.

He keeps the best Table who has the most valuable Company at it.

A Head like a House when crammed too full and no regular Order observed in the placing what is in it, is only littered instead of being furnished.

The ancient Grecians used to punish with double severity Crimes done in Drunkenness; first for debasing themselves below the Brute Creation, and secondly for the Crime committed.

It is remarkable that the most docile and sensible of all Animals (the Elephant) is the most temperate and abstemious; as on the contrary, the most stupid and forbidden (the Swine) is the most Gluttonous and Voracious.

Those who boast of the Light within are generally dark and gloomy without.

Nothing can be honourable that is not virtuous: among the Romans, the Entrance to the Temple of Honour lay through the Temple of Virtue.

Example is a Lesson all can read.

No Man can be said to die suddenly who has lived long.

If we do not govern our Passions we may be sure our Passions will govern us.

Those who are given to tell all they know, generally tell more than they know.

The Man who loves not praise will scarce do any thing to deserve it.

We should not talk to please ourselves but those who hear us.

Obstinate People are never so much so as when they are in the Wrong.

Of all Brutes, none are so Brutish, as human Brutes.

He who is fond of giving Advice wants it himself.

To please we must resemble the Willow and not the Oak.

We feel what we fear, much more than what we really suffer.

Hard to be pleased and easy to displease is an odious Character.

The meanest way of praising ourselves, is the finding Fault with others.

The Man who is ashamed of being Poor would be proud if he was rich.

When we speak of the dead, we should tread softly over their Graves.

Avarice is of all Characters the most opposite to that of the Almighty; whose alone it is to give and not receive.

Those

Those who give no body a good Word, deserve nobody's good Word.

An affected Gravity that covers Folly, is like a washed Shilling that passes for a Guinea till it comes to be tried.

No Life is pleasing to God, that is not useful to Man.

Praise Children for being pretty, and they will endeavour to be beautiful: Praise them for being good, and they will endeavour to be virtuous.

Tears of Compassion are Nature's Marks, to know an honest Heart by.

The UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

Father of all! in every Age,
In every Clime ador'd,
By Saint, by Savage, and by Sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord.

Thou Great First Cause, least understood,
Who all my Sense confin'd,
To know but this, that thou art Good,
And that myself am blind.

Yet gave me in this dark Estate,
To see the Good from Ill;
And binding Nature fast in Fate,
Left free the Human Will.

What Conscience dictates to be done,
Or warns me not to do,
This teach me more than Hell to shun,
That, more than Heav'n pursue.

What Blessings thy free Bounty gives,
Let me not cast away;
For God is paid when Man receives,
T'enjoy is to obey.

Yet not to Earth's contracted Span,
Thy Goodness let me bound,
Or think thee Lord alone of Man,
When thousand Worlds are round.

Let

Let not this Weak unknowing Hand,
 Presume thy Boks to throw,
 Or deal Damnation round the Land,
 On each I judge thy Foe.

If I am right, O teach my Heart,
 Still in the Right to stay ;
 If I am wrong, thy Grace impart,
 To find the better Way.

Save me alike from foolish Pride,
 Or impious discontent ;
 At ought thy Wisdom has denied,
 Or ought thy Goodness lent.

Teach me to feel another's Woe,
 To hide the Fault I see ;
 That Mercy I to others shew,
 That Mercy shew to me.

Mean tho' I am, not wholly so,
 Since quicken'd by thy Breath :
 O lead me wheresoe'er I go,
 Thro' this Day's Life or Death.

This Day be Bread and Peace my Lot ;
 All else beneath the Sun ;
 Thou know'st if best bestow'd, or not,
 And let thy Will be done.

To thee, whose Temple is all Space,
 Whose Altar, Earth, Sea, Skies ;
 One Chorus let all Beings raise !
 All Nature's Incense rise !

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F I N I S.

